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Carter Issues Call For Compromise By Begin, Sadat

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP) — President Carter, warning against both "excessive optimism" and "despair," flew to Camp David today for a crucial summit meeting with the leaders of Egypt and Israel.

The president, clearly in a somber mood as he left the White House for the meetings with Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, said that "compromises will be mandatory — without them no progress can be expected" in the critical search for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

The Egyptian and Israeli leaders are scheduled to arrive at Camp David tomorrow.

Addressing a crowd of White House officials and reporters before boarding his helicopter, Mr. Carter said:

"No one can insure the degree of success we might enjoy. The issues are very complicated, the disagreements deep."

"Four wars (between Israel and Arab states) have not led to peace in that troubled area of the world," he continued.

"There is no cause for excessive optimism but there is also no cause for despair. The greatest single factor which causes me to be encouraged is my sure knowledge that Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat genuinely want peace."

"They are determined to make progress, and so am I."

Mr. Carter said, "My own role will be that of a full partner, not trying to impose the will of the United States on others, but searching for common ground on which agreements can be reached, and searching for exchanges of compromise that are mutually advantageous to all nations involved."

Mr. Sadat has sought to involve Mr. Carter as a "full partner" in the negotiations; Mr. Begin has been less than enthusiastic about his role for the United States.

Mr. Begin flew today in New York. Mr. Sadat flew to Paris before continuing to Washington tomorrow, and he died in Paris with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Sadat was seeking Giscard's support for positions he would take at the summit meeting.

Mr. Carter will wait at Camp David, in the Catoctin Mountains of Maryland about 55 miles from here, for the arrival of the key Middle East leaders for what some observers consider a last-chance session for peace. Security is expected to be extremely tight and seclusion of the leaders virtually complete.

U.S. officials fear that a failure to close the wide gap separating Israel's and Egypt's positions would leave a continuing stalemate that might eventually cause some Middle East leaders to think that only another war could break the deadlock. They are said to see no hopeful prospects now for a further U.S. diplomatic effort if the Camp David summit founders.

Moreover, President Carter has staked his own and U.S. prestige on this dramatic effort to find a solution to the complex dispute. The president already has proclaimed the national security of the United States to be "vitally involved" in the Middle East.

Behind this stated view is the concern that a new Middle East explosion could bring about a confrontation with the Soviet Union, which opposes the U.S. effort to achieve a solution. Furthermore, there is fear that a new Middle East war would imperil the continuing supply of Arab oil to the West.

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Thanks Expressed

The president expressed his thanks today to Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat "for their willingness to come when the consequences of failure might be very severe and the prospects for complete success are very remote."

"I know the seriousness with which President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin come to this country, and I have tried to prepare myself as well as I possibly could to bring success to these efforts."

"It will have to be a mutual thing and all of us will enter these discussions without prejudice towards one another, with a spirit of good will and with the realization of the sober responsibilities that fall on us."

U.S. officials said that neither Mr. Sadat nor Mr. Begin had indicated in advance any changes in their conflicting positions.

More Threatened

Somoza Opposition Says Government Arrests 700

MANAGUA, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Nearly 700 opposition leaders and citizens have been arrested in a crackdown to break a nationwide strike aimed at ousting President Anastasio Somoza, opposition leaders said today.

Gen. Somoza's press secretary, Rafael Cano, warned that all persons advocating the overthrow of the government "are liable to be arrested, tried and sentenced."

Roberto Velez Barcenas said that about 60 leaders of business organizations heading the 11-day-old strike, as well as members of the political opposition to Gen. Somoza, were arrested during the weekend, and that he knew of about 15 more arrests today.

About 600 others were rounded up throughout Nicaragua on suspicion of helping to keep the strike going, said Mr. Velez, a member of Congress and deputy secretary of the opposition Conservative Party.

said that 78 per cent of the shops were closed yesterday compared with 76 per cent Friday.

Shortly after 9 a.m. a national guard patrol arrived at the complex and started making lists of which businesses were closed.

The government newspaper Novedades claimed that the strike was dissipating and said national guard patrols had driven off "terrorists" trying to set fire to a food market three nights in a row.

The newspaper said poor women were defending their small food stands with machetes and sticks against bands of terrorists trying to overturn them, and called the women "the true heroines of democracy and human rights."

The drive to oust Gen. Somoza is led by the Sandinista Liberation Front, which took over the National Palace Aug. 22 and exchanged hostages for \$500,000 and 58 jailed comrades.



Patriotic Front leader Joshua Nkomo.

Assails Tanzanian President

Nkomo Open to Smith Meeting

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Rhodesian guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo said today that he does not rule out further contacts with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and criticized Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere for interfering in the Rhodesian crisis.

Mr. Nkomo was reacting to Mr. Nyerere's statement that the five front-line African states agreed at their meeting here last weekend that there should be no further direct contacts between black nationalists and the Rhodesian administration.

"It depends on the conditions," Mr. Nkomo said. "I would go if Smith said he wanted to give up power to the Patriotic Front. It is our business to see that he does so."

Mr. Nkomo became angry when asked about Mr. Nyerere's statement that the front-line states agreed that there should be no further contacts with Mr. Smith except through the British government.

"Who is President Nyerere?" he said. "He is not the final authority on what happens in Zimbabwe [Rhodesia]."

"Let me make that perfectly clear. He can't tell us what to do. In fact, he is no longer one of the front-line presidents since these states are now Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana, which border Zimbabwe, and Angola as far as Namibia [South-West Africa] is concerned. President Nyerere can't tell me what to do," Mr. Nkomo said.

learned of the secret encounter a week later. Mr. Mugabe is a close friend of Mr. Nyerere who was reportedly angered by the secret meeting. Mr. Mugabe later flew to Lagos for a briefing by Gen. Garba.

At today's news conference, Mr. Nkomo said that Mr. Mugabe would have been involved in any negotiations for a handover of power. He was not negotiating with Mr. Smith in an attempt to secure power for himself, Mr. Nkomo said.

"The war will continue until we are certain Smith has given up and will hand over our country. But we don't want our young men to lose their lives unnecessarily. We are not fighting for the sake of fighting," Mr. Nkomo said.

BP Said to Link Officials To Rhodesia Oil Scandal

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Sept. 4 (NYT) — Britain's oil giant, British Petroleum, has made it clear that it is not going to take the rap alone for 12 years of sanctions violations in secretly supplying oil to Ian Smith's Rhodesia.

Company documents being leaked to the press show that plenty of government officials knew of the violations, and apparently did nothing. There are now public demands for an exhaustive inquiry to find out how high in government that knowledge went.

The Labor and Conservative parties took turns in power during the years when British Petroleum and at least one other major oil company, Shell, were systematically violating the embargo policy of the United Nations, Britain, and many other nations. That is doubly embarrassing here because the British government owns most of BP's stock.

It appears that neither party did much to stop British oil from going to Rhodesia.

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Rhodesia Crash Survivors Report Guerrilla Massacre

From Wire Dispatches

KARIBA, Rhodesia, Sept. 4 — Rhodesian military officials, backed by reports from survivors, today said that black nationalist guerrillas murdered 10 of 18 persons who survived the crash of an Air Rhodesia turboprop in the northern bush country.

Survivors told of a night of horror as fellow-passengers who had lived through the disintegration of their plane were slaughtered by the guerrillas.

Three Rhodesian survivors told reporters here that nine guerrillas who approached the wrecked airliner first told the injured that they were going to provide food and water and help.

"They got us together, forcing those who could walk to carry those who couldn't," said Hans Hansen, 35. "Then they opened up with sustained automatic fire."

Ten persons were killed — two girls aged four and 11, seven women and a man, the survivors said. The three said that they escaped by fleeing into the night when the firing started.

"It was the most brutal thing I have ever seen," said Mr. Hansen, who escaped with his wife, Diana, 31, and Anthony Hill, 39.

They said that a woman was bayoneted after being shot.

Mr. Hansen said that the guerrillas spoke in English and told them: "You have taken our land. We are going to kill you all."

The three, interviewed at a hospital here, said that 18 survived the crash and that none had been in serious condition.

The survivors were trying to make themselves comfortable for a night in the bush when the guerrillas arrived, the three said.

"When the terrorists opened fire, we ran over a small ridge," Mr. Hill said. "We found a patch of grass in the bush and slept there for the night."

The survivors said that they were resting in a depression near the wreckage of the plane when the guerrillas found them.

The gunmen opened up from a distance of only five yards, they said.

They said that the plane crashed after an explosion in its starboard wing.

The captain told everybody to keep calm and to put their heads between their knees and brace for the impact," Mr. Hill said. "The plane came down at a hell of a speed. Then it crashed."

A military spokesman said that the three were "suffering from nothing more serious than numbed feet following the impact [of the crash]."

The guerrillas in the Kariba region generally owe allegiance to Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, which operates from bases in Zambia. One of the main infiltration routes lies across Lake Kariba, a huge artificial lake that was created when the Zambezi River was dammed 15 years ago.

There were 52 passengers and four crewmembers on the plane. Eleven of the passengers were children under 12. Spokesmen gave no

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Vietnam Says China Violated Territory

By Air, Land, Sea

BANGKOK, Sept. 4 (AP) — Vietnam accused China today of sending hundreds of fishing boats into Vietnamese territorial waters, flying warplanes into its airspace and assigning troops and border police to create trouble at crossing points on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

The Voice of Vietnam radio station said the Foreign Ministry reported that, between Aug. 10 and Aug. 25, hundreds of Chinese fishing boats violated Vietnamese waters and disturbed the lives of Vietnamese fishermen on islands off Quang Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri provinces.

The statement said that during the same period, Chinese troops and border police intruded into Vietnamese territory, throwing grenades, shooting guns and occupying areas at more than 10 crossing points, while Chinese warplanes flew reconnaissance missions over Quang Ninh and Cao Bang provinces.

"plotting a new anti-China wave" and aiming to become the "overlord" of Southeast Asia, the Chinese news agency reported.

An article in the Communist Party's People's Daily said, "All indications show the Vietnamese authorities are plotting a new anti-China wave to meet the needs of their domestic and foreign policies."

The article, which was broadcast by the Chinese news agency and monitored in Hong Kong, repeated several charges accusing Vietnam of provoking the conflict over ethnic Chinese in Vietnam. It also accused the Soviet Union of giving

Hanoi support and instigating Vietnam's war against Cambodia.

China, Cambodia Pledge

HONG KONG, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Chinese and Cambodian leaders toasted each other at a banquet in Peking yesterday, pledging mutual support and attacking the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

"We will side with you. We will encourage and support each other and advance together in future struggles against imperialism, colonialism and 'hegemonism' in building socialism," National People's Congress of China Chairman Ulanfu told his Cambodian guests.

Many Villagers Stranded

Floods Force Thousands To Flee Homes in India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4 (AP) — In a devastating climax to India's summer monsoon, rains during the weekend flooded rivers in seven states, forcing hundreds of thousands of persons today to flee their swamped villages.

At least 42 persons were drowned or killed by collapsing houses in the worst-hit state, West Bengal. One district, Midnapore, 62 miles southwest of Calcutta, was cut off from the outside by water as deep as 20 feet. Thousands of persons were unaccounted for.

The West Bengal chief minister, Jyoti Basu, denied reports that 15,000 persons had died. Military and civilian relief officials reported many survivors perched on rooftops and in trees.

The national toll of monsoon-related deaths since June is estimated at more than 700.

[In Geneva, Reuters reported that at 700 persons were killed and more than 15,000 villages damaged. [The total value of losses in crops, dwellings and public buildings was about \$1.2 million dollars, the Red Cross reported. Almost 500,000 houses were damaged or destroyed.]

Police and army units evacuated tens of thousands of residents from low-lying areas of Old and New Delhi, both threatened by the Yamuna River. The river already has flooded dozens of villages in Haryana state and Uttar Pradesh to the north.

N-Missile Leak Kills 2d Airman

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 4 (AP) — Airman 1st Class E.B. Hestall, his lungs severely burned by leaking fuel in a missile accident on Aug. 24, died last night, hospital sources said.

Mr. Hestall, 22, a native of Thomasville, Ala., was the second victim of the accident.

He was one of two airmen working at the base of a Titan II missile at the complex near Rock, 30 miles southeast of here, when missile propellant began to leak.

12 Killed

The western part of Uttar Pradesh was paralyzed by flood water, the United News of India reported. Twelve persons were killed and 50 injured in house collapses in one district last weekend.

Indian Air Force helicopters were operating in Haryana and other states, dropping food and supplies to stranded villagers. In Orissa state, on the Bay of Bengal, about 750 marooned communities have become dependent on the air drops, UNI said.

Delhi municipal officials have asked about 200,000 persons to move to relief camps set up in schools, stadiums and other vacant areas in the capital. Many camps provide tents and drinking water but lack electricity and basic sanitation facilities.

Irrigation Minister Surjit Singh Barnala, making a tour of stricken parts of the capital, said flooding would reach a critical stage early tomorrow. The river, now at 21 feet and inundating Jhangirpur relocation project and other housing sites, was expected to rise another three feet overnight.

"It's much worse than last year," Mr. Barnala said.

5 Die in Iran, Protests Spread Through Nation

TEHRAN, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Hundreds of thousands of Moslems, some tossing flowers and chanting "Soldier, why do you kill your brother?" marched through the capital and dozens of other cities today in nationwide demonstrations against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

Officials said two policemen and two demonstrators were killed in one clash in Iran and one demonstrator was reportedly killed in the holy city of Qom. Otherwise, the marches were peaceful.

About 15,000 demonstrators in Tehran carrying anti-shah placards and posters, reinforced by hundreds of curious onlookers, marched about 6 1/2 miles through the city.

Thousands of the worshippers lined up on the street, blocking all traffic, and knelt in prayer as a priest recited passages from the Koran. Many old people among the onlookers wept as they watched the demonstrators pray.

The large crowd then rose and began to march down the road, chanting anti-shah slogans and calls for the establishment of an Islamic government.

At one point shortly after the march began, the troops appeared to be provoked by the crowd's strongly critical placards and appeared to be preparing to move against the demonstrators.

The protesters quickly gathered around several military trucks and began shouting: "Brother soldier, why do you kill your brother?" An army officer rose and told the demonstrators they were "indeed our brothers. But we have our duty to fulfill." Whereupon he was showered with flowers.

Computerized Revolution Is Just Beginning, Expert Says

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Tiny computers now are regulating the carburetors in the family car. Larger models are enabling doctors to scan the inside of the body three-dimensionally to look for disease. Big computers are analyzing weather variables and improving forecasts. Voice-activated computers are on the verge of turning out business letters.

And as computers become either more nimble or more compact, their ability to solve problems and take over routine chores is increasing dramatically.

This revolution in data and information processing, which started less than a generation ago is only in its infancy, according to an expert, and the further adoption of the computer to solve problems is going to revolutionize the U.S. way of life.

"I believe we are in the early stages of developments in the science and technology of information processing that will truly revolutionize our society," Mr. Atkinson said. Both a psychologist and a mathematician, he has been involved with computer theory and development since the 1950s.

Technology Will Change Way People Live and Work

"There can be little doubt," he continued, "that these changes will alter the way people live and earn a living, and the way they perceive themselves and relate to one another. These changes will have more impact than any of us can foresee today."

Mr. Atkinson noted that, "over the past decade, the computer has come into wide use in the commercial sector" and that "we now take for granted the idea of a computer handling monthly bills, making airline reservations, keeping track of bank accounts, scrutinizing tax returns, and totaling up a bill at the supermarket with the aid of a laser scanner."

Taken Over Tasks

"For the most part, computers have taken over tasks previously handled by human beings," he said. But, he added, that is now changing. "Problems are being posed for the computer that do not just replace humans, but do totally new things."

Mr. Atkinson cited the new class of "smart instruments," which, he said, possess amazing sensitivity as a result of their ability to process large quantities of data, as among those computers that are changing fixed methods of doing things.

"In a surprisingly short time, computer-based methods to synthesize

three-dimensional X-rays have become an essential tool for neurologists," he said, referring to the so-called CAT scanners, the acronym standing for Computerized Axial Tomography. They were introduced in hospitals in the early 1970s, and more than 1,000 are now in use making diagnoses of far greater accuracy than previously.

Faster Computers

Faster computers also are aiding science by analyzing huge amounts of molecular data collected by infrared spectroscopy and nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy, thus giving a far better and faster look inside the world of atomic physics. "One X-ray crystallographer has remarked that a lifetime's work can now be performed in a single year with new instruments equipped with microprocessors," he said, adding that "nowadays, analysis by X-ray diffraction of the structure of medium-sized molecules is done completely by computer."

Microcircuit information-processing systems, which are the heart of the digital watch and the hand-held calculator, "decrease in size and cost while their processing power increases," he said. "Today, a well-designed commercial integrated circuit chip can accommodate up to 16,000 functions, but in the near future this density will increase to 160,000 or more," Mr. Atkinson said.

"Clearly the remarkable data-handling devices on the market today represent only the first steps toward almost universal access to sophisticated information-processing systems," he said, adding that he believes the net result will be more significant than the construction of the railroads in the last century or the introduction of the automobile in this century.

John Paul I Prays for Peace

Pope, Mondale Discuss Mideast

By Paul Hofmann
ROME, Sept. 4 (NYT) — Vice President Mondale today presented Pope John Paul I with a personal letter from President Carter, and talked with him about the Middle East situation and the summit meeting at Camp David.

Mr. Mondale later quoted the pope as having said that his prayers were with Mr. Carter, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt in the hope that they could find a way toward peace.

Mr. Mondale, who had represented Mr. Carter at the pope's inaugural mass in front of St. Peter's basilica last night, met the pontiff at the Vatican today.

He presented the pope with the

front pages of newspapers — each carrying the pope's portrait — from all 50 U.S. states, and a volume of works by Mark Twain, who has been a favorite author of the pope since childhood. Pope John Paul I mentioned and quoted Mark Twain frequently in sermons and in the newspaper articles he wrote when he was Cardinal Albino Luciani, Patriarch of Venice.

Unexpected Elections
Mr. Mondale said that Mr. Carter, in his letter to the pope, had recalled the pope's remark that his election had been unexpected. Mr. Carter was quoted as commenting facetiously, in his letter, that he and the pope undoubtedly had something in common. For his part, the pope, according to Mr. Mondale, had

remarked that Mr. Carter's observation was that of a "100-percent American."

Later today Mr. Mondale met with President Jorge Videla of Argentina, whose presence in Rome for the papal inauguration had given rise to violent protests.

No details of Mr. Mondale's talk with Mr. Videla were disclosed. However, it was understood that the human rights situation in Argentina had been a topic.

This morning Mr. Videla met the pope in a formal audience. Other audiences were granted to the kings and their queens of Belgium and Spain, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg, the princes of Liechtenstein and Monaco, and the presidents of Austria, Ireland, Lebanon and Panama.

Demonstrators against Mr. Videla had clashed yesterday with the police, who said that 282 persons were detained but that all were released after midnight.

Church Damaged

Early this morning, a bomb exploded outside the historic palace of St. John Lateran, the ancient basilica on the southeastern outskirts of the city. No one was hurt, but the building was damaged.

The Vatican said that the blast had been the first attack on church property in Rome in recent times. Bombings have become commonplace in Rome for the last several years, together with shootings and other acts of political terrorism.

The police said that the attackers of the Lateran palace had not yet been identified. It was widely believed that the bombing was connected with the protests against the Argentinian president.

The pope, in an address today to the heads of delegations from many countries, called for religious freedom and respect for human rights everywhere.

He said that every religious faith deserved esteem and freedom. He also expressed the hope that all governments would support the Vatican when it defended "the rights and dignity of all men, particularly of the powerless ones and of minorities."

Ready to Join

The pope emphasized that the Roman Catholic Church wanted to join any effort aimed at peace, development and justice.

The pontiff today appointed a black African prelate, Cardinal Bernardin Gantin, 56, as head of the Roman Catholic agency that coordinates international relief activities, Caritas (One Heart).

The agency has up to now been directed by Cardinal Jean Villot, who was Vatican Secretary of State under Pope Paul and has been reconfirmed in that post by Pope John Paul.

Cardinal Gantin, former Archbishop of Cotonou, Benin (formerly Dahomey), is also president of the Vatican's Commission for Justice and Peace, the church's human rights agency. He was among those mentioned as a possible candidate to succeed Pope Paul.

Libyan Workers Seizing Firms at Qadhafi Urging

BEIRUT, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Libyan workers have continued to surge into factories and other establishments and take over the means of production at the urging of their country's radical leader, Col. Moammar Qadhafi, Tripoli Radio said today.

The broadcast said that hundreds of workers in Tripoli, Benghazi, and other towns have taken over more than 20 factories and establishments, ranging from a cement factory to an agricultural farm and hotels.

The workers have set up "revolutionary committees" to run the affairs of the firms, the broadcast said.

It said the workers were responding to a fiery speech by Col. Qadhafi on Friday night that marked the ninth anniversary of the toppling of the monarchy in Libya. In that speech, Col. Qadhafi said, "Let Libyan workers throughout [the state of the masses] march forth and seize their righteous share of production."



Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, center, is greeted by New York Gov. Hugh Carey, left, and New York City Mayor Edward Koch as he arrives in New York on his way to meeting.

Russia Cuts Australia Science Program

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 4 (AP) — The Soviet Union has suspended scientific exchange arrangements with Australia because of reports that a Soviet official has been accused of being an intelligence agent, a spokesman for the Foreign Affairs Department said today.

The suspension will prevent about 25 Australian scientists from visiting the Soviet Union this year and next, and about 20 Soviet scientists from coming to Australia.

The spokesman said that the Soviet Academy of Science informed the Australian embassy in Moscow that the exchange program cannot take place.

The breakdown in relations followed the refusal by the Soviet Union in April to review the science and technology agreement between the two countries. The Soviet embassy in Canberra said then that the reason for the refusal was adverse publicity in Australia about the head of the foreign relations section of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology, Vladimir Kouzin.

Government sources said that

Survivors Said Killed

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official word on the fate of the remaining 38 passengers and crew, but they were presumed killed in the crash.

5 Sought Help

Of the 18 survivors, "five left through thick bush to seek help from local tribespeople and 13 remained close to the aircraft," the spokesman said. They reportedly made their way across the rugged countryside to nearby hamlets, and were taken to the hospital in the town of Karori, 120 miles northwest of Salisbury.

Rescuers first found the three who survived the crash and then, by helicopter, to a hospital here for treatment of minor injuries. They later found the five others, including a small girl who had spent the night wandering through the bush.

The military spokesman said that the guerrillas had looted the plane after killing the 10 survivors. According to the spokesman, army troops who arrived at the scene of the crash this morning said that a starboard engine appeared to have exploded and that the starboard side of the plane was heavily scorched.

Border Lake

The plane crashed in the Whamira hills, ten miles from the southern shore of Lake Kariba, which forms part of Rhodesia's frontier with Zambia. Whamira, in the language of Rhodesia's Shona tribe, means: "You cannot go any further."

A Kariba pilot said that he heard the turboprop pilot radio just before the crash: "We're going down. . . . Mayday. Mayday. RH825. We've lost both starboard engines. We're going down."

A rescue flier said that it looked as though the pilot had tried to bring the plane down on a 400-yard stretch of relatively flat ground between the rocky outcrops of the Whamira hills.

5 Killed, 70 Injured In Turkish Fighting

ISTANBUL, Sept. 4 (AP) — Authorities today tightened a dusk-to-dawn curfew in Sivas, eastern Turkey, after a battle between rival Moslem sects killed 5 persons and wounded more than 70, local sources reported.

A security department spokesman, reached by telephone from Istanbul, said that 70 persons were hospitalized with wounds from a four-hour shootout and rampage by armed mobs in Sivas, 200 kilometers east of Ankara.

the CIA told the Australian government that Mr. Kouzin was a suspected agent for the KGB, the Soviet secret police. He worked in New York in 1962 and 1963, according to the Foreign Affairs Department spokesman.

He was allowed a visa to enter Australia in April for the meetings

BP Said to Link Officials To Rhodesia Oil Scandal

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to the breakaway colony beyond spending hundreds of millions of pounds on a naval blockade of the Mozambique port of Beira while the companies were shipping the oil by rail.

The current government ordered an independent investigation 16 months ago. That is finished and the government says that it will soon publish the report. It also will ask the public prosecutor to determine if charges should be filed. The penalties for violating the embargo include heavy fines and imprisonment.

The larger question, during what probably will be an election year, is how many high public officials might be implicated.

The governments of the period were headed by Labor's Sir Harold Wilson and Conservative Edward Heath. Sir Harold has suggested that he was hoodwinked by the oil companies and that Mr. Heath might have been, too.

Among those who might have known something about the violations was James Callaghan, now the prime minister. He was foreign secretary until 1976. The current foreign secretary, David Owen, no doubt with Mr. Callaghan's approval, ordered the independent investigation.

The Sunday Times, which has reported much of the emerging evidence, yesterday demanded a public tribunal to look into the "deceit and dishonesty."

"Who knew?" the paper asked. "Who preferred not to know? And were the men who launched all those smug and comfortable denials fools, or knaves? If ministers did not know, why not?"

Several members of Parliament have also urged full disclosure and prosecution. Dennis Canavan, a Labor MP, yesterday urged the creation of a parliamentary committee to investigate "the whole sordid affair."

The government's independent investigation was conducted by Thomas Bingham, a prominent lawyer. He reportedly was told by BP that it and Shell, through their South African subsidiaries, supplied 51 percent of Rhodesia's oil, largely by sending it through Mozambique.

During part of the period, the oil was handled by a complex swap arrangement, with BP supplying oil to a French company, Total, and Total selling to Rhodesia. Sir Harold complained during the early years of Rhodesian independence that France was cheating on sanctions.

The BP documents that are coming to light in London's major papers assert that the company kept the British government informed of what it was doing. Just how much the company told, and at what levels of government the information might have stopped, are not known.

One document describes a 1968 meeting attended by several executives of the two major companies and at least four major officials, including the Commonwealth secretary, Lord George Thomson. The document says that "by one route or another, therefore, all the relevant facts regarding the 1968 arrangements were fully and clearly communicated to the government."

Lord Thomson has admitted having had some knowledge of British oil going to Rhodesia. Sev-

eral other ministers of both parties have denied knowing anything.

BP argues that it was a reluctant, passive partner in the arrangement. It said that the South African government made it clear that, if necessary, it would order the company's South African subsidiary to go on sending oil to Rhodesia.

The company says that its only choice was to continue supplying its subsidiary or cut off all oil to South Africa. The latter course, it says, would have gone beyond the sanctions legislation and would have been contrary to British government policy.

Later this month, the British government will face the further embarrassment of having to explain its lapses in enforcing sanctions to the United Nations sanctions committee. The committee is made up of all the members of the Security Council.

King Hussein ruled the territory, inhabited by 1 million Palestinians, until Israel occupied it in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and began building settlements.

Mr. Sadat feels exposed to Arab criticism in conducting negotiations with the Israelis. To get King Hussein into the talks, he believes that he needs to get Mr. Begin to commit Israel to returning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Syria's Golan Heights, and Egypt's Sinai peninsula to Arab sovereignty.

Golan Issue Muted

Mr. Begin has indicated that Mr. Sadat could have the Sinai back immediately if he agrees to a final bilateral peace. Syria's strong condemnation of the negotiations, which grew from Mr. Sadat's journey to Jerusalem last November, has left the Golan Heights issue on the sidelines.

For emotional, religious, and security reasons, Mr. Begin has

K2 Team Ready For Final Push

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 4 (AP) — The U.S. expedition trying to climb 28,250-foot K2 in the Pakistani Himalayas has established its takeoff camp at 26,503 feet and is set for the final assault on the world's second-tallest peak, according to information received today.

The 13 Americans — 11 men and two women — led by Jim Whitaker of Seattle, have "crossed most of the hurdles on their way to the peak," a report from the mountain-side said.

PARIS, Sept. 4 (AP) — Talks are fairly well advanced among France, West Germany and the United States on possible joint development of a nonproliferation uranium-enrichment process, a spokesman for the French Atomic Energy Commission said today.

The French process, claimed to be a breakthrough because it produces nuclear fuel that cannot be used for weapons, was disclosed by the commission in May last year.

The talks have been going on for some time, but it is premature to say when agreement will be reached, the spokesman said.

France has offered to make the chemical process available to other countries, insisting that the method could produce low-grade fuel more cheaply than other techniques, and that it makes the manufacture of weapons-grade uranium extremely difficult.

French scientists have been working on the technique for about 10 years and have built a small experimental unit.

Carrillo Flies to Paris On Way to N. Korea

MADRID, Sept. 4 (AP) — Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish Communist Party secretary-general, today flew to Paris on his way to North Korea for talks with political leaders there.

Mr. Carrillo will undergo a medical checkup in Paris, Communist Party sources said.

Silent Partners at Camp David

Hussein, Khaled Reaction Crucial to Mideast Talks

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP) — When President Carter sits down with the leaders of Israel and Egypt at Camp David this week to discuss Middle East peace, there symbolically will be two empty chairs in the conference room. They belong to two Arab monarchs whose influence and importance to U.S. strategy make them silent partners in the talks.

The two absent rulers are King Hussein of Jordan and King Khaled of Saudi Arabia. Their reaction to the summit's outcome instantly will become factors in the prospects for peace or renewed Arab-Israeli hostility.

A breakthrough at Camp David could bring King Hussein into the negotiations that President Anwar Sadat launched with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and which Mr. Carter is attempting to save.

Price of Failure

Failure would mobilize Saudi oil and monetary power toward efforts to rebuild Arab unity at an Arab summit. Failure also means new pressure on the moderate and conservative Arab governments which the Carter administration is determined to preserve, and new pressure on oil supplies and prices for industrial nations.

From the administration's point of view, perhaps the most encouraging result of the summit would be movement by Mr. Begin to end Israeli occupation of the West Bank, which would enable King Hussein to join future negotiations that Mr. Carter hopes will follow the Camp David talks.

In a television interview yesterday in the United States, King Hussein said that he might reconsider his refusal to join the talks if the Camp David meeting produces "a statement of principles" that would be "clear enough" to prepare the ground for a final settlement that includes the West Bank.

Backlash Possible

"I am sure that other Arabs would do the same, including the Palestinians," he said. But he indicated that he did not think the chances for success were good and he held out the prospect of revolts against Arab rulers who are friendly to the United States as the long-term result.

King Hussein ruled the territory, inhabited by 1 million Palestinians, until Israel occupied it in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and began building settlements.

Mr. Sadat feels exposed to Arab criticism in conducting negotiations with the Israelis. To get King Hussein into the talks, he believes that he needs to get Mr. Begin to commit Israel to returning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Syria's Golan Heights, and Egypt's Sinai peninsula to Arab sovereignty.

Golan Issue Muted

Mr. Begin has indicated that Mr. Sadat could have the Sinai back immediately if he agrees to a final bilateral peace. Syria's strong condemnation of the negotiations, which grew from Mr. Sadat's journey to Jerusalem last November, has left the Golan Heights issue on the sidelines.

For emotional, religious, and security reasons, Mr. Begin has

For French, U.S., W. German Development

Talks Progress on Nonweapon A-Fuel

The commission is seeking partners to build a pilot plant with a capacity of between 30,000 and 200,000 separate work units (swu), the standard capacity measure for uranium-enrichment facilities.

With export potential in mind, French officials maintain the medium-sized processing unit, with a capacity of 1 million swu, would be sufficient to meet the needs of countries planning to build 10 nuclear-power plants of 1,000 megawatts each. Such units, they added, would be in line with the nuclear nonproliferation policies of the United States and France.

France recently backed out of the original terms of a 1976 agreement to sell a nuclear-reprocessing plant to Pakistan and is proposing a modified plant that could produce weapons-grade plutonium.

All commercial enrichment processes now being used to produce low-grade reactor fuel have the potential of being applied to produce uranium beyond the level of low-grade reactor fuel to high-grade bomb material. Some of them are the U.S. gaseous diffusion technique that also is used in France, the British-German-Dutch gas centrifuging system and the Soviet technique.

The new French process will not affect the Eurodif program to enrich uranium through the gaseous process. The first Eurodif plant is under construction at Tricastin, in southern France, with participation from Italy, Belgium and Spain.

Agency sources said today the construction of a pilot plant would call for investments of between \$10 million and \$45 million a year for years.

Carter Presses Probe of GSA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (AP) — President Carter emphasized today that the burgeoning investigations into the General Services Administration will seek out whatever high officials have been involved in corruption and fraud.

Mr. Carter held a surprise meeting today with Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti and GSA Administrator Jay Solomon.

Mr. Civiletti said after the meeting that the investigation will be pursued wherever it leads.

U.S. Postal Unions To Talk to Mediator

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI) — A special federal mediator, working against a 15-day deadline to avert a nationwide mail strike, today summoned negotiators for the Postal Service and three unions to a Labor Day bargaining session.

James Healy, a Harvard University professor acting as a mediator, planned to conduct separate exploratory talks with each side before bringing them together tomorrow.

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In Tape Recorded Testimony

Castro Reported to Deny Any Role in JFK Murder

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (NYT) — President Fidel Castro of Cuba, in a tape recording that will be played before hearings of the House Select Committee on Assassinations, has denied any complicity in the death of President John F. Kennedy, congressional sources said yesterday.

According to these sources, Mr. Castro has supplied the committee with a tape recording in which he also denies a report that Lee Harvey Oswald, the man accused of killing Mr. Kennedy, had sought to become a secret agent for Cuba and had, in the presence of Cuban officials, threatened to kill Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Castro's tape-recorded voice will be part of 17 days of testimony and evidence about Mr. Kennedy's death to be put before the public by the committee at hearings beginning Wednesday.

In a series of interviews, congressional sources have disclosed the following details about the hearings, the first government examination of Mr. Kennedy's death since the Warren Commission filed its report in 1964:

• The committee does not have sufficient evidence to upset the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald, a former marine who defected to the Soviet Union, killed Mr. Kennedy. But it will raise several indications that he may have had associates or assistants.

• It will present acoustic evidence that there may have been a fourth shot fired at Mr. Kennedy in Dallas and it is working to determine whether the evidence of the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald, a former marine who defected to the Soviet Union, killed Mr. Kennedy. But it will raise several indications that he may have had associates or assistants.

• The committee will present evidence that a bullet fired at former Maj. Gen. Edwin Walker, the outspoken segregationist, several months before Mr. Kennedy's death came from the same type of ammunition that killed Mr. Kennedy. This information is regarded as crucial because it would indicate that Oswald may have had a psychotic desire to kill powerful men, as opposed to a particular assignment to kill Mr. Kennedy.

• The committee will for the first time present public testimony by Yuri Nosenko, a former agent in the KGB, the Soviet intelligence service, who was the mainstay of a conclusion by the CIA that the Russians took no part in Mr. Kennedy's murder.

The public hearings will be conducted on weekdays from Wednesday through Sept. 28.

Mr. Kennedy, riding through Dallas in an open car with his wife and John Connally, then governor of Texas, was shot to death from an ambush in Dealey Plaza on Nov. 22, 1963. An hour after Mr. Kennedy was killed, J.D. Tippitt, a Dallas police officer, was also shot to death.

Oswald, 24 years old at the time, was arrested and interrogated for nearly 48 hours by the Dallas police and as the police attempted to move him from their headquarters to the county jail, he was shot to death by Jack Ruby, a Dallas nightclub owner.

Ruby, who later died in prison, was also a police buff and occasional associate of organized crime figures.

Wild Conspiracy Fear

These events and their cast of characters have given rise to the deepest fear of conspiracy in the nation's history. The House committee was created nearly two years ago to try to ascertain the facts within this realm, but some of its most responsible staff members acknowledge that their work may create as many new suspicions as it tries to dispel.

The committee is expected to include the witness seat a diverse group of persons, such as former resident Gerald Ford, who was a member of the Warren Commission; Marina Oswald, the accused assassin's widow; Earl Ruby, Jack Ruby's brother; Nicholas Katzenbach, the former attorney general; and Richard Helms, the former CIA director.

Dead Witnesses

In addition to those who had direct contact with events, the committee is expected to ask such officials as William Webster, the FBI director, and Adm. Stansfield Turner, chief of the CIA, to take the stand. It has also amassed a wide ranging set of experts in ballistics, photoanalysis and autopsies to describe both the death and the meaning of the physical evidence in the case.

The committee's problem is that there is more interest in dead witnesses than in the living. A list of witnesses who have died has

been a staggering barrier to reconstructing the murder case, according to many staff members.

Oswald is dead, Ruby is dead, J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, is dead. Allen Dulles, head of the CIA for nearly a decade before the assassination, is dead. And so are most members of a CIA plot to use the Mafia to kill Castro.

It is to the CIA plot that the committee has been devoting some of its heaviest investigative resources. It has followed up a range of allegations that Castro, angered because he had learned of the CIA effort to kill him, launched a counterplot against Mr. Kennedy.

On one occasion the committee sent Charles Rogovin, a former director of the Law Enforcement Administration, to England to interview the 73-year-old son of a British journalist who reported in 1971 that Mr. Castro told him that Oswald had offered to become a Cuban secret agent.

According to the account of Commander Clarke, published in the National Inquirer, Mr. Castro said in an interview that Oswald attempted to become a Cuban agent prior to Mr. Kennedy's death and that when the Cuban officials turned him down he angrily threatened to kill the president on his own.

But Castro, congressional sources said, denies this account in the tape recording to be played at the hearings.

Russian Testimony

The committee is expected to spend an entire hearing session delving into Oswald's experience as a defector from the United States to the Soviet Union in the early 1960s. As part of that material, the committee will present the testimony of Mr. Nosenko, who claimed to be Oswald's control agent at Minsk.

For security reasons, Mr. Nosenko's face and voice will be disguised, congressional sources said. However, Mr. Nosenko is expected to tell substantially the same story that he has related in the past, which is that the Russians regarded Oswald as unstable and never attempted to recruit him for intelligence work.

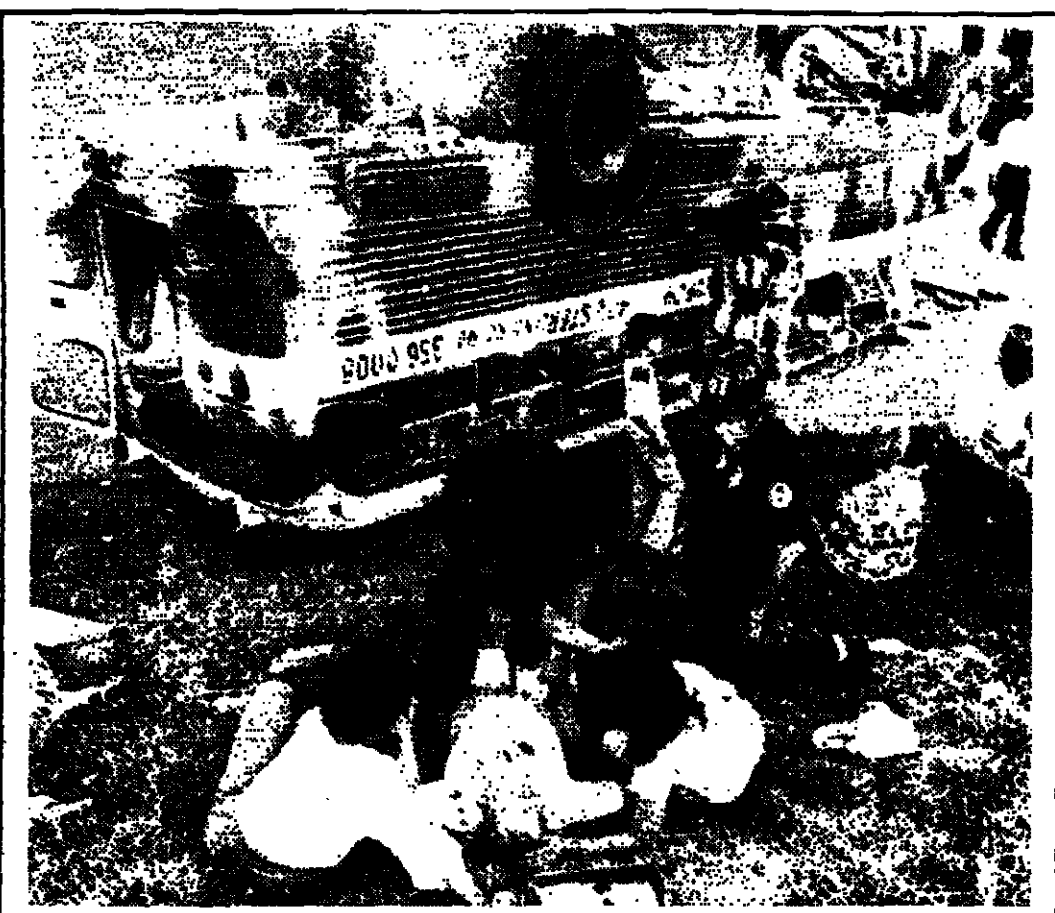
It was Mr. Nosenko's testimony, many public reports have suggested, that resulted in both the CIA, and subsequently the Warren Commission, ruling out Oswald as a tool in a Soviet intelligence plot.

The committee has set aside the last week of September to investigate the many conspiracy theories about Mr. Kennedy's death. However, if it establishes that a fourth shot was fired from a direction and in a time sequence that made it impossible for Oswald to have fired it, the door will be wide open to the question of conspiracy.

Californian Charged In Waldorf Bar Fire

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP) — A California man was arrested and charged with arson in the fire last night in Sir Harry's Bar at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. None of the 50 customers was injured.

Police said that Cary Yurman, 32, of San Francisco, entered the bar carrying a liquid incendiary device in a shoulder bag. He lit and threw it, police said, and the fire spread rapidly, damaging the bar extensively.



KANSAS CITY ACCIDENT — An injured man receives first aid after the church bus in which he and 34 others were riding overturned on an expressway ramp near Kansas City, Mo. All were taken to area hospitals. The bus had been en route to a Billy Graham crusade.

Faces Test of Strength With Carter

Congress Returns to Heavy Workload

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI) — The 95th Congress returns Wednesday to a staggering workload that includes such controversial issues as natural gas prices, tax cuts, the Equal Rights Amendment and President Carter's military spending veto. And it hopes to adjourn next month.

Key parts of Mr. Carter's domestic programs are at stake in this test of Congress's ability to function smoothly during an adjournment crunch and under pre-election pressures.

House and Senate leaders have tentatively set Oct. 7 as adjournment day, but few expect to leave before the middle of the month.

A post-election "lame duck" session has not been ruled out.

Congress's Labor Day recess ends Wednesday and a test of strength with Mr. Carter tops its docket. The president vetoed the \$36.9 billion military procurement authorization bill that provided about \$2 billion for a nuclear-powered carrier he does not want.

The House plans to try to override the veto Thursday, but it is not clear that it can muster the required two-thirds majority. If it does, the Senate will make its own override attempt.

More Important

Mr. Carter could face an even more important showdown this week if the Senate takes up a compromise bill that would deregulate natural gas prices by 1985. The bill, sent to Congress more than a year ago, is the linchpin of Mr. Carter's long-stalled energy program.

Both liberals and conservatives are against it, and the president cut short his vacation last week to lobby personally for the bill. The White House concedes that it could be shot down in the Senate. A filibuster is possible as well as a move to send the legislation back to a Senate-House conference.

Other major issues awaiting action:

• Equal Rights Amendment: The House has passed a three-year, three-month extension to allow time for the required number of states — three more are needed — to complete ratification of the amendment. The move faces a Senate filibuster and might not be called up if sponsors can not find the 60 votes needed to cut off debate.

• Taxes: The House has approved a \$16.3 billion cut for individuals and businesses, including a moderate lowering of the maximum rate on capital gains. Most observers believe that the Senate Finance Committee, which begins drafting its bill Thursday, will produce a bigger cut and possibly a huge reduction in capital gains taxes.

• Energy: Other parts of Mr. Carter's energy package — including conservation, industrial conversion to coal and utility rate reform — await the outcome of the gas bill battle but appear ready for shipment to the White House. The energy tax provision is dead.

• Abortion: A dispute that seems sure to flare again. The House insists on very restrictive language governing use of federal funds for abortions. The Senate favors a more liberal approach. It will come up in the HEW money bill, the military appropriations bill and perhaps elsewhere.

• Hospitals: Despite entreaties from the White House for a mandatory ceiling on hospital costs, Congress appears headed for a voluntary approach, if anything. But there will be a Senate floor fight.

• Civil Service Reform: The Senate has passed a civil service reform bill that the White House can accept. Getting it through the House will be more difficult and it could be killed by House-Senate disputes.

• Education: The House has approved tuition tax credits for college, elementary and secondary education; the Senate for college

Student Aims Often Obscure

Iranian Protests Spread in U.S.

By Nicholas C. Chriss

HOUSTON, Sept. 4 — His English falters, but his manners are a delight to the customers at the convenience store where he works here, and he has a smile for almost everyone when he makes change near the self-service gasoline pump.

The people who pay him never think of him as a revolutionary, a conspirator, or even a protester who might take to the streets waving placards and chanting slogans.

He is an Iranian student, and Iranian students have become a kind of social phenomenon in the United States. Their demonstrations have become almost commonplace, but their cause and their aims often seem distant and confusing to many Americans.

Washington police were jolted last November by the organization and ferocity of an attack by anti-shah Iranian students near the White House during a visit by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Dozens of police and pro-shah demonstrators were injured.

Photographs of club-swinging members of the Iranian Student Association, and of the shah and President Carter wiping tear gas from their eyes during outdoor ceremonies, underscored to many Americans the presence of the Iranian students.

Most Peaceful

Most Iranian demonstrations are peaceful. However, violence erupted in Los Angeles Friday when about 350 demonstrators clashed with police. About 30 protesters were injured, more than 170 were arrested and several policemen were treated for cuts and bruises.

In other, nonviolent protests last week, about 1,000 Iranian students demonstrated in Washington and about 250 in Houston.

There are an estimated 50,000 Iranian students in the United States, but there are no exact figures. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) estimates that there were 23,927 Iranian students in the United States in June and 30,831 others here illegally as overstays.

"The fact of the matter is that the United States has no resources to track these kids. An INS official in Chicago told me that with a million illegal Mexican aliens, they are not going to spend any time on Iranian students," said Dr. Marvin Zonis, a University of Chicago expert on the Middle East.

More Iranians are arriving each year because there is not enough room for them in Iranian universities. In 1976 there were almost 200,000 high school graduates in Iran, but only 35,000 openings in Iranian schools of higher education, according to a spokesman for the Iranian Embassy in Washington.

A university education in Iran, he added, is free and so the system is overloaded. Because of language difficulties and poor early schooling in some cases, many of the students end up in those U.S. schools that have easy admission requirements.

The students are often supported by grants from their government, as well as by their parents and by jobs here. They work in service stations, all-night convenience stores, drive taxicabs, wait on tables, sometimes marry Americans, and often anonymously slip into the mainstream of American life.

As newly arrived students, they are particularly noticeable in the Southwest and Far West, especially in Texas and California, where many attend small, relatively inexpensive colleges. U.S. educators say many who can barely speak English when they arrive are either weak academically or not academically inclined.

Fahimeh Mortazavi, an Iranian and former student in the United States, is now an adviser at the American University in Washington. He told a Washington seminar on Iranian students recently that the students' parents "will sell land, carpets or whatever is necessary to raise money for their children to study in the United States. It gives a certain amount of status, even if they do not graduate."

Mr. Zonis told a recent seminar: "Our Iranian students are coming from a maelstrom of values — a society which is being beset by a variety of forces which call into question virtually every value."

Although most demonstrations are aimed at the shah, the students are not a monolithic political group.

Study in U.S. Reveals Low Rape Conviction

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI) — A federal study released yesterday shows that as few as 22 percent of rape prosecutions result in convictions and that some of the convictions may be for lesser offenses than the original charge.

It said that only one of five arrests for forcible rape resulted in conviction in 1973, compared with 30 to 35 percent for murder, robbery or burglary. The findings were based on a study of 1,321 sexual assault cases in the District of Columbia from 1971 to 1976.

U.S. Aide in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Sept. 4 (AP) — U.S. State Department counselor Matthew Nimitz met today with President Spiros Kyprianou to discuss prospects for reviving peace talks between the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

"They're as fractionated and diverse a group of kids as any group of American students," Mr. Zonis said.

The Iranian Student Association is an umbrella organization for what several university educators estimate are seven or eight political and religious groups, which, despite their anti-shah views, are in conflict.

Mr. Zonis and others said that, unless a student in the United States becomes a political extremist, his activities in the United States are usually overlooked when he returns home, provided that he ceases such activity there.

Some experts separate the Iranian student presence here into two groups: the larger group simply expressing rejection of the shah and his government, and a smaller, hard-core group looking for a violent overthrow of the regime.

The Iranian Student Association has been infiltrated by informers for the Iranian secret police and probably other agencies, much as the old Communist Party in the United States was overrun by FBI informants.

Some Iranian students have been suspected of links to various organizations, from the Communist Party to Middle East terrorist groups.

Nancy Hornum, a Houston attorney who has represented Iranian students, said, "Students come here from all over the world. But none demonstrate more than the Iranian students. They are consistent. It doesn't matter if no one pays attention to them. They feel they have to do it."

Los Angeles Times

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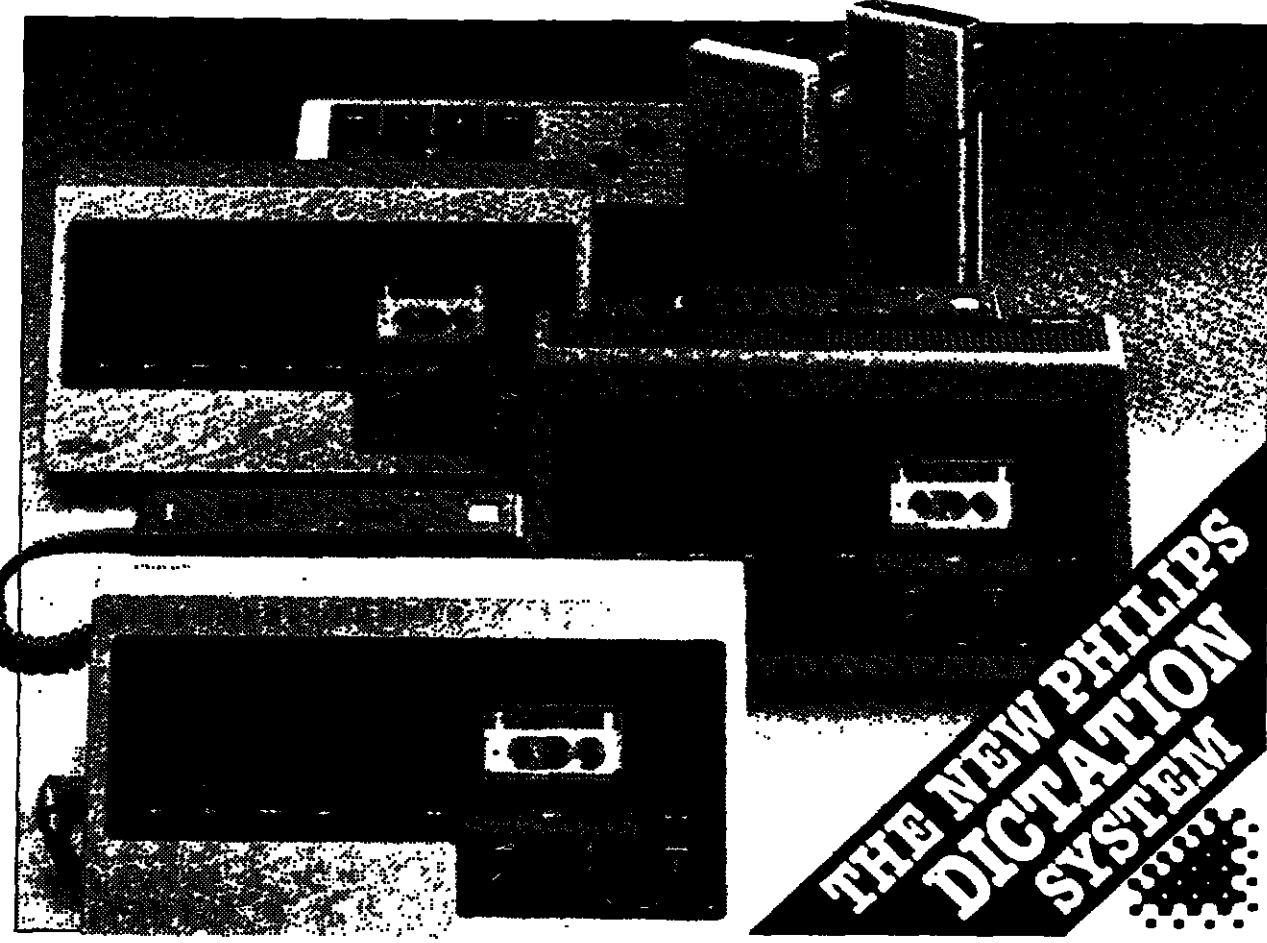
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2. Facing Tuilleries Garden
3. At Hyde Park Corner
4. Across from the Stadtpark
5. Near the United Nations Palace
6. At Victory Square
7. Near Finlandia Hall
8. On the Vitava River
9. Near the Rai Convention Centre
10. Across from a Roman Tower
11. Near the Rhine River
12. On Portman Square
13. On Taksim Square
14. Near Lake Maschsee
15. On Maximilianstrasse
16. Overlooking Outer-Alster Lake
17. In the Romanian National Theatre Complex
18. On the River Main
19. Krynawaga One
20. A short walk from La Croisette

- ☐ ANTWERP
- ☐ BUCHAREST
- ☐ BUDAPEST
- ☐ CANNES
- ☐ COLOGNE
- ☐ DUSSELDORF
- ☐ FRANKFURT
- ☐ GENEVA
- ☐ HAMBURG
- ☐ HANNOVER
- ☐ HELSINKI
- ☐ ISTANBUL
- ☐ LONDON
- ☐ MILAN
- ☐ PARIS
- ☐ PRAGUE
- ☐ VIENNA
- ☐ WARSAW
- ☐ ZAGREB

Answer Key: 1. Vienna, 2. Paris, 3. London, 4. Berlin, 5. New York, 6. Rome, 7. Helsinki, 8. Amsterdam, 9. Athens, 10. Rome, 11. Cologne, 12. London, 13. Istanbul, 14. Frankfurt, 15. Munich, 16. Hamburg, 17. Bucharest, 18. Prague, 19. Warsaw, 20. Zurich.

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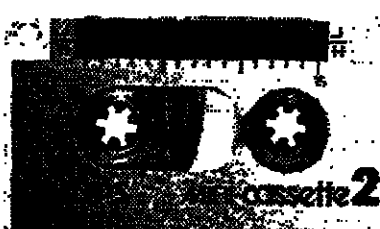
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U.K. Pay Restraints Produce Mixed Results

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Sept. 4 (WP) — Three summers ago, the British economy appeared to be in desperate straits. Inflation was running at more than 30 percent and climbing. Unions were winning wage increases of like amounts to stay in step, and these were fueling further inflation.

The talk on both sides of the Atlantic was a measure of the panic.

In these circumstances, a newly elected Labor government, after spending much of its first year in office debating whether to pull out of the Common Market, finally acted. It persuaded the Trades Union Congress, Britain's most powerful labor organization, to accept a policy limiting pay increases over 12 months to 10 percent.

By the summer of 1976, inflation and wage increases had been cut in half. The talk of a collapsing Britain did not cease, but it was more

and more confined to some U.S. and British observers.

That summer, the Trades Union Council bit the bullet again. Even more remarkable, the leaders agreed to a 5-percent limit. To sweeten the pill, Denis Healey, the chancellor of the exchequer, offered tax cuts concentrated in the lower brackets. By accepting a second round of pay restraint, the union leaders were committing their members to a second year of decline in real income.

Again, the largely voluntary policy worked. The income of workers, after taxes, had fallen about 5 percent over the two years.

Inflation in that second year, up to last summer, went up a few points, however. This was a temporary affair, due to a peculiar phenomenon, the unreasoning flight from the pound at the end of 1976.

The depressed currency increased the price of food and raw materials

Britain imported, outweighing the restraint in labor costs.

Last summer, the government sought a third year of union assent to limited increases. No income policy since the war had lasted so long. Some union leaders, including the powerful Jack Jones, were willing to swap more tax cuts for pay restraint. But Mr. Jones was outvoted during a convention of his own organization, the Transport and General Workers Union. The rest of the Trades Union Council followed this lead.

This third year of wage restraint has just ended with mixed results. The gap between targeted and actual pay increases widened, but there was no explosion. Moreover, the three-year effort finally gave Britain 12 months of inflation below double figures.

Some commentators here, particularly committed monetarists like Sam Brittan of the Financial

Times, insist that the whole exercise is a delusion. In this view, wage restraint only postpones the day of reckoning. There is an explosion in a catch-up period that erases all the gains.

It is true that, in the last year, as an election approaches, workers have made up the pay losses of the previous two years, and incomes are now about where they were three years ago. But that also means three years averaging zero gain.

In the postwar period, British workers' real pay after taxes has climbed more than 2 percent a year. So today, they are more than 6 percent behind where they would have been.

The British experience sheds little light on the importance of sanctions because, for the first two years, it was union assent and not the sanctions that mattered. This past year, however, has been different.

The government has enjoyed muted support from some, but not all, union leaders, so sanctions have played a bigger role. Perhaps the government's most potent demonstration that it meant business, however, came last fall. Then it defeated a national firemen's strike by using troops, forcing the firemen to live with a 10-percent gain for another year.

Even that demonstration of strength was vitiated. The government also promised the firemen, police, high civil servants, and soldiers enormous second-year increases.

Only a handful of firms have been penalized for breaching the pay target. They can lose government orders, subsidies to build plants in depressed areas, cheap export credit guarantees which assure that orders sent to Africa will be paid for in pounds, and subsidies to keep workers who otherwise would be laid off.

Over the first 2½ years, officials estimate that there were 32,000 pay contracts. Of these, 385 broke the ceiling, 337 were renegotiated at government urging, and only 48 remained in defiance.

These statistics tell less than they might. Experts agree that the most powerful effect of sanctions is deterrent. Firms that do a large share of their business with the government, for example, won't risk being blacklisted and so take a tougher line on pay claims.

The critics of sanctions, especially opposition Conservatives, complain that Parliament never authorized them, that they are arbitrary, that there is no right of appeal from a government judgment. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Tory spokesman for finance, accused the government of "scouring through the garbage can for any device or any power they could lay their hands on, proper or improper."

Political Reality

Mr. Healey blandly replied that "this is the crux of the issue. The overwhelming majority of the country believes that pay policy is necessary."

Politically, Mr. Healey could not admit that the government had never sought parliamentary authority for its sanctions because the trade unions won't have it. For them, it would smack of a statutory, rather than voluntary, ceiling, and this affronts their sense of what unions are about.

Now the government is embarking on a fourth year of intended restraint, again without formal Trades Union Council backing. The government has set a target limit of 5 percent and hopes, at bottom, that politics will keep the unions in line. A national election could be held as early as next month. At least until then, unions will be reluctant to spoil the prospects of the Labor Party.



WINTER PREVIEW — Cows move down Alpine path in Swiss canton of Schwyz. Early snowfall - to level of 800 meters above sea level - forced farmers to seek greener pastures.

Czech Town Razed by Nazis Is Honored

LIDICE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 4 (AP) — Marathon runners at the European championships yesterday passed through this village that was destroyed in a Nazi massacre 36 years ago.

Many of the 143 women survivors stood in the crowd at the village square as 49 runners made their halfway turn on a cool, overcast evening and raced back toward Prague, 13 miles away, on a highway lined with red flags.

The marathon was the final event of the six-day championships, and the Czechoslovak organizers said that they directed the course to Lidice to focus attention on "a symbol of the struggle against war, the struggle for freedom and symbol of a new life."

Marie Supikova, 46, one of the handful of "Lidice children" who survived World War II, echoed the

sentiments of villagers in praising the decision.

"We are glad the course goes through Lidice," she said. "After all, this village has something to say about the importance of maintaining world peace."

Mrs. Supikova, who is a leading member of the local Communist government, continued: "I was taken away by the Germans at age 10 and sent to live with a German family. When I returned at age 16 I had forgotten how to speak Czech. Someone had to tell me the word for 'mother.'"

Lidice became a world symbol for Nazi brutality after it was razed on Hitler's orders on June 10, 1942, in reprisal for the assassination by a Czech resistance unit of Reinhard Heydrich, a leader of the German SS (elite guard).

All 192 males in Lidice between

the ages of 14 and 84 were rounded up and shot because the Germans believed that some villagers had played a role in Heydrich's death. This was never substantiated.

The 203 Lidice women were deported to German concentration camps, where 60 died. The 102 children were taken from their mothers and sent to a concentration camp in Poland, where 88 died.

About a dozen were chosen to be "Germanized" and sent to live with families in Germany.

"Only 17 of the children are known to have survived the war," Czechoslovak officials said.

After the war, an international movement sprang up under the motto, "Lidice shall live again." Towns around the globe have named Lidice in honor of the destroyed village.

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Club of Rome Renews Warning

Global Energy Crisis Held Near

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, Sept. 4 — On the 10th anniversary last month of the Club of Rome, 400 ambassadors, statesmen, scientists, industrialists, economists and others tried to crowd into a room designed for 150. Then the lights went out.

"That pretty well sums it up," someone said. "Too many people and an energy crisis."

The Club of Rome, an association of 100 policy-makers from 25 nations, seeks an international debate on the global problems of industrialization, population growth, the environment and the growing gap between rich and poor nations. During its 10 years of existence, the club has issued several controversial reports — the most famous being its study, "The Limits to Growth," which, after examining major world trends, forecast global collapse in the next century unless urgent action is taken to manage the world's diminishing resources.

Sources of Funds

The club's financial support has come from private, corporate, and government sources that have included the Agnelli Foundation (Giovanni Agnelli is the chairman of Fiat), the Volkswagen Foundation, the International Development Research Council of Canada, and the West German government.

A decade after first sounding the alarm, the Club of Rome is still convinced that mankind is courting catastrophe by abusing the world's resources. If anything, the club's members believe things are worse than before.

But there was no sign of giving up at their milestone meeting this summer. Rather, discreet encour-

agement from the late Pope Paul VI, realistic idealism from explorer Thor Heyerdahl, and frank disagreement among the members led to a decision to do more to get action.

The urgency evident in the discussion grows out of the conviction of club leaders that the time is limited for change if disaster is to be averted.

Perhaps 10 years.

"A reasonable guess is that, at



Aurelio Peccei

the present tempo of events, there are probably less than 10 years left before certain options which we may still have today will be irremediably lost." Aurelio Peccei, 70, who founded the Club of Rome in 1968, and whose drive keeps it going, said in his report to the anniversary session.

That same 10-year period emerged in a survey of world energy by the Club of Rome that is to be published this month.

"Ten years is the maximum we have to be ready," according to the author of the energy study, Thierry de Montbrial, a senior adviser in the French foreign ministry.

Energy Outlook Grim

The study dimes hope for quick development of alternative energy sources and sees the century ending with the world still dependent on oil and coal, and, to a small extent, nuclear-generated power, with some extra time perhaps provided by new oil discoveries.

There is a certain sensitivity among club members. "Since publication of that report, there has been the idea that the club comprises a bunch of pessimists," said Edward Pestel, minister of science for Lower Saxony and himself a scientist. "I resent that."

"We are neither optimists, in the sense that we think the world simply can muddle through and that we don't need to do anything, nor pessimists in the sense of thinking that nothing can be done," Mr. Pestel said. "We find that totally irresponsible."

What does Mr. Peccei think of the disappointments of the decade? "To tell you the truth, I feel a certain despondency," he said. "But I am an optimist. I think that the human being may be greedy, stupid, unprepared, selfish, but not so greedy, unprepared, stupid and selfish as to be suicidal."

The Next Move

"I think that something is developing within modern men and women in such a way that one episode, one disaster, one charismatic leader, something, may come one day and wake up this dormant capacity. It is like the chess player who does not know the next move but, at a certain moment, something happens and the solution is so clear."

He added: "I think mankind is building up something within itself whereby it will be able to make a jump."

But what a jump it must be, if the projections of the Club of Rome are to be believed.

Austerity is an urgent requirement if there is to be a reestablishment of equilibrium between man and the resources and environment of the earth, Mr. Peccei believes.

But he said that there is no planning, not even for the housing required to accommodate those millions to be born in the last two decades of the century. The task, he added, "entails a construction job similar to the one mankind has taken, from the Middle Ages to the present."

U.S. Resources Diminish

Mr. Peccei cited a continued depletion of the Earth, saying that topsoil in the United States is being lost so rapidly that "by the year 2000, increased domestic consumption may well absorb all the food produced in the country."

He added that rain forests are being razed so fast that, if the practice continues at the same rate, they will disappear in three or four decades, "paralleling the practical drying-up of oil fields, but with far more severe consequences for mankind."

The diagnosis and prognosis are precise in the view of the Club of Rome, but the cure is not.

"The overriding goal is to produce a mature, responsible, self-governing and well-managed global community which, while preserving cultural identities and social dynamics, should give the precedence over national and class consciousness," Mr. Peccei has concluded. "The process will no doubt be long, tortuous and painful, but it is certainly within the realm of the possible if we all accept the basic guidelines."

Those guidelines, he said, are: "To reestablish a satisfactory and sustainable equilibrium, both within the human system and in its relations with nature."

• To provide "a modicum of global planning."

• To accept that "modern man cannot change his face if he himself does not change."

Such guidelines risk dismissal as impossible dreams, but the club has two projects under way to try to make them work.

In one, new information-handling techniques, developed largely in the defense sector, are being tested to help governments with their decision-making processes. In the second, still incomplete, "human learning ability" is being analyzed to see how to expedite the learning required if the world is to get on the right track.

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FARNBOROUGH FARE — Britain's annual Farnborough Air Show takes place this week, and more than 400 governmental and civil exhibitors are represented. Contrary to expectations, there is no Russian entry. In the foreground is France's latest Mirage 2000 combat jet.

China De-Emphasizing Little Red Book

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (AP) — Chairman Mao Tse-tung's little red book, the book of quotations from the late Chinese leader often waved aloft by tens of thousands of idolizing Chinese, may be knocked off China's best-seller list.

China's leading newspaper says real students of Chairman Mao's thought now must study his whole philosophy, not scattered quips, sentences and sayings that could be interpreted any number of ways.

There have been hints from China that some ideas of the revered founder and chief philosopher of the People's Republic might be undergoing some re-evaluation.

The book, traditionally bound in red and made to easily fit in a pocket, contained Chairman Mao's ideas on subjects ranging from political philosophy to everyday life.

Context Necessary

An article in the state newspaper People's Daily, broadcast in part yesterday by the official Hsinhua news agency and monitored here, said Chairman Mao's quotations must be understood in context and in connection with certain times, places and conditions.

The article attacked the late defense minister Lin Biao and the deposed "Gang of Four." The four, including Chairman Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and three other top officials, lost out to Hua Guo-feng in a struggle for power after Chairman Mao's death in September, 1976.

The People's Daily article quoted Chairman Mao himself as saying, "If anyone claims that any comrade — for instance, any comrade of the Central Committee, or for that matter I myself — completely understood the laws governing the Chinese revolution, then he is a braggart and you must on no account believe him."

The four, claiming to be the true interpreters of Chairman Mao, put political fidelity ahead of everything and denounced those who concentrated on economic advances.

Chairman Hua, Mao's successor,

has set a goal of complete modernization for China by the year 2000, and he has declared that doing good work in economics and production is part of one's political duty.

The newspaper said that Lin Biao and the Gang of Four pushed the idea that in Mao's case, "Every sentence is truth."

But, it said, this meant "extrac-

ting one sentence out of context from a revolutionary teacher and using it arbitrarily regardless of time, place and circumstances, so as to alter its essence."

"Every statement of the revolutionary teachers was made on a certain premise and against a particular background. Stripped of its conditions, a truth can become nonsense," the People's Daily said.

Thai Says West Will Get UN Request on Refugees

BANGKOK, Sept. 4 (UPI) — The United Nations high commissioner for refugees said today that he will urge Western countries to accept more Indochinese refugees, Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pacharinyangkum said.

Speaking to newsmen after a 30-minute talk with the high commissioner, Paul Hartling, Mr. Uppadit said the UN official also took under advisement a Thai plan to pool donations to refugees through the United Nations.

Mr. Hartling also promised to discuss with the Laotian and Vietnamese officials he will be meeting next week the possibility of allowing refugees to return to their homelands if they wish to do so.

Mr. Uppadit said that he suggested allowing Thailand to pick which refugees will be resettled abroad, after foreign nations advise how many persons they are willing to take.

Under current regulations, each country picks the individuals it wishes to accept as part of its refugee program. This has led to Thai

criticism that other nations take only the educated and skilled from the camps in Thailand.

Mr. Hartling told newsmen he appreciated Thailand's sheltering of refugees, who now number 115,000.

Thailand was the first stop on Mr. Hartling's five-nation tour, which is intended to provide him with a first-hand look at the more than 1 million Indochinese displaced from their homes.

To allay such shortages, the Ministry of Water Conservation and Power in effect has proposed the creation of a man-made river that

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Into Drought-Plagued North

Chinese Begin Project To Divert the Yangtze

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, Sept. 4 — China has completed preliminary work on one of the most ambitious construction projects in history — a series of huge canals to divert the waters of the Yangtze River into the drought-plagued plains of North China.

The Chinese news agency reported that the 700-mile route of the proposed waterway was surveyed last month. It said that the project is designed to "solve North China water shortages that have baffled minds for centuries" and have left the country vulnerable to devastating famines.

The Chinese press has not indicated when construction will begin on the canal, although it has been adopted formally as a key plank in the 10-year economic plan that expires in 1985.

The waterway would not make China completely immune from drought, but foreign agriculture experts believe that it would move Peking substantially closer to agricultural self-sufficiency, one of its major goals. Without a reliable water source, the northern plains are struck periodically by droughts so severe that China must in some years spend half of its foreign-exchange earnings on imported grain.

The agency gave no indication of the canal's cost, but analysts here believe that the government's outlay ultimately will surpass \$10 billion. China's economic planners apparently have decided to push ahead with the project, despite the expense, because north China literally has run out of water.

Surface water and underground water have been utilized to the greatest possible extent but are still inadequate to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural development," the Kwangming Daily, a Peking newspaper, disclosed last month in a report on the water-diversion project. "Water . . . shortages in North China have become more and more serious in recent years," sometimes requiring household rationing and closure of factories.

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would channel about 5 percent of the Yangtze's flow through three arid provinces and eventually into Tientsin, an industrial center of 7 million people.

Follows Grand Canal

For much of its length, the new waterway would follow the route of the ancient Grand Canal. The canal, begun more than 2,500 years ago, was completed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan in the 13th century and linked the lower Yangtze basin to the capital he established on the North China plain, the city now known as Peking.

Although its construction was once considered almost as great a feat as the Great Wall of China, the Grand Canal long ago became obsolete as a means of transportation. Short stretches remain open but can accommodate only small craft. Other parts of the canal were so damaged by bombing in World War II and successive floods that they are impassable.

Mao Tse-tung often talked of rerouting the Yangtze and joining the Grand Canal to the extensive irrigation network built since the 1949 revolution.

According to the Kwangming Daily, the diversion scheme adopted by Mao's successors in March calls for dredging the Grand Canal and excavating 150 miles of new waterway.

The major expense will be the construction of the 15 locks and 30 pumping stations needed to lift the water from Yangchow, a city near the Yangtze's mouth, 125 feet over 450 miles to the level of the banks of the Yellow River, the watershed between North China and South China. Once past the Yellow, the diverted water will flow naturally down to Tientsin because of the slope of the land.

The canal, once completed, will irrigate 10 million acres in the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Shan-tung and Hopei — more than 5 percent of China's arable farmland — and insure a stable supply of water to Tientsin and the other industrial cities of North China, the Kwangming Daily said.

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Indications of Normality Reappear in S. Lebanon

By Marvyn Howe

JOUAITYA, Lebanon, Sept. 4 (UPI) — Children have started back to school here, sweethearts walk along the country roads at sundown and farmers have gone to their fields again as life returns to normal in southern Lebanon.

The restoration of confidence to this part of the country, which has lived in insecurity for more than three years and suffered the devastating Israeli invasion last March, is perhaps the major achievement of the United Nations peacekeeping force, whose six-month mandate comes up for renewal this month.

A tour of the battalions that make up the 6,000-man multinational force reveals a mood of satisfaction mixed with frustration. The peacekeepers are happy about the progress toward normalization of Lebanese life in the area but recognize that the job is far from finished.

They emphasize that the problem is now essentially political, linked to overall Middle East peace. Under UN Security Council resolutions 425 and 426, the UN troops were to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces and help the Lebanese government restore its authority in the area.

Main Accomplishments

In the headquarters of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), at the southern coastal town of Enn Naqura, the deputy commander, French Gen. Jean-Paul Cun summed up the main accomplishments of the UN mission:

• Restoration of near-normal life, enabling 90 to 95 percent of the population to return to the South. More than half of the half million inhabitants fled during the Israeli occupation.

• Confirmation of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon on June 13.

• Prevention of hostile acts between the adversaries and the establishment of general calm.

"We must now complete the deployment of our forces to the border and restore the effective authority of the Lebanese government," Gen. Cun said, emphasizing that this would take time.

But there is a general feeling in the UN battalions that UNIFIL has reached its "political limits" and that further progress depends on decisions in Tel Aviv and Beirut.

The political problem was clearly demonstrated a month ago, when Lebanese Christian militias, supported by Israel, blocked a Lebanese Army battalion from moving south to the border area in the first attempt to restore national authority there.

Israeli Determination

This incident is interpreted by UN sources to mean that Israel is determined to preserve the six-mile-deep security belt, which it turned over to its Christian militia allies last June, and has no intention of allowing the UN or the Lebanese Army take control of the border area.

The Israeli claim that a return to the area of Lebanese authority would mean the threat of Syrian presence on their border and the risk of Palestinian guerrilla infiltration.

"The UN hasn't achieved its mission. It doesn't occupy all the South and hasn't helped restore Lebanese sovereignty," Senegalese battalion commander Col. Hamadou Abdoulaye Dieng emphasized.

"We tried negotiations but the problem exceeds the military. The UN Security Council should do something."

Notwithstanding the complexities of the situation, the morale in most of the battalions is good and

contacts with the local Lebanese population are excellent.

The population of Jouaiya is particularly grateful to the company of 150 French engineers because they are combating the South for unexploded mines, shells, rockets and the U.S.-made cluster bombs. The company has destroyed 6,000 cluster bomb units, 2,800 mines and 1,800 rockets and shells in addition to the usual work of repairing roads and bridges and improving defense positions.

All but 300 of Jouaiya's 3,000 inhabitants fled the town during Israeli occupation but now everyone has come back. The villagers donated their best building, the large secondary school, to the French engineers for their headquarters. Capt. Serge Autly of Marignac, voluntarily freed part of the building for the 250 students who showed up for classes in June and July. Now the company is getting ready to move into tents if the rest of the school's 650 students come back when classes resume this month.

There are similar signs of normalization in most of the South.

Motherhood Not Must for French Women

PARIS, Sept. 4 (UPI) — An overwhelming majority of French women now hold that childbearing is no longer the key to successful womanhood and that a couple's life should be based on total equality of the two partners.

According to a survey conducted by the French feminist magazine "F" of 18,500 women of all ages, 75 percent estimate that a woman can have a happy life without children and 93 percent consider that the liberalization of abortion is definite progress.

Although 80 percent of the women polled estimate that their personal experience of life with a man is satisfying, 50 percent think that the institution of marriage should be revised toward more flexibility, freedom and equality of the two partners. Twenty-four percent reject marriage as such and only 24 percent favor wedlock as it exists today.

Man Dies in Tijuana Of Bullfight Injury

TIJUANA, Mexico, Sept. 4 (UPI) — A matador's assistant who was severely gored by a bull last week died yesterday, becoming the first bullfighting fatality in Tijuana since the sport was organized locally 40 years ago.

Francisco Madrigal, a banderillero, or assistant, to matador Marcos Ortega, was gored in the chest Aug. 27 at the Bull Ring by the Sea as he stood partly behind a wooden shield. The bull caught Mr. Madrigal, 51, of Guadalajara, under the leg, pulled him over the shield and threw him to the ground, goring him through the neck and chest.

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Aaron Dicus Dies, Patented Car Turn Signal

TAMPA, Fla., Sept. 4 (AP) — Dr. Aaron W. Dicus, 90, the preacher-inventor credited with thinking up the automobile turn signal, is dead.

Dr. Dicus, a 30-year resident of nearby Temple Terrace, died Saturday. He had moved to the Tampa suburb as dean of Florida College.

A former president of the Tennessee Academy of Science, Dr. Dicus patented what was believed to have been the first automobile turn signal in 1920. The device was later manufactured by the Dicus-Schelmier Co. at Indianapolis.

A-Blast Victim Hangs Herself

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (UPI) — A survivor of the 1945 Hiroshima atomic bombing committed suicide because of radiation poisoning — the second such suicide in two days, the police in Hiroshima said today.

The police said that Aishi Matsuko, 67, hanged herself yesterday in her room at the Hiroshima Atomic Bomb Hospital shortly after midnight. Mrs. Matsuko underwent an operation for radiation-related lung cancer last April and had been in an intensive care unit since Aug. 2.

The Several Forms of Labor

Labor Day is properly the time to celebrate organized labor and workers in general; and we would not wish to take anything away from this celebration. We would suggest, nevertheless, that there are forms of work that are almost never acknowledged yet also deserve an honorable place in the Labor Day parades. In physics, you'll remember, the definition of "work" is the exertion of energy that makes something move. Some — not we — would say that such a definition excludes waiters and postal workers, on strike or not. But those workers are never so excluded in the public mind. Scholars, on the other hand, make nothing move, so, just because they sit around and read books, people often assume that they aren't working. They toil not, neither do they spin. But consider how, like lilies in the field, they grow. Scholars should be included every year in the observance of Labor Day.

Then there are the composers and painters, who move the spirit, but nothing tangible — which may be why their products are called "works," while they themselves are thought of as the leisure class. Add to them actors and dancers — and teachers, certainly. The only thing we see teachers move is chalk, yet the best of them set thoughts in motion that go forever. They shouldn't be left out.

Don't leave out chess players either, who do move objects, though very slowly. And

remember the flagpole sitters and the fishermen, who sit very still but are working like beavers. Strippers work, too. Don't forget to cover them. And models, and beauty queens. Think of the body-builders, who work up a sweat merely looking at themselves. And there are the mummies; anyone who thinks that dressing up in feathers and marching in Philadelphia while playing the banjo isn't work is just kidding himself.

Can we not also say a good word for those who work so diligently at their personality traits that they virtually become them? We are thinking of worrywarts, whiners, skinflints, schemers and the like, whose traits take hours of concentration to sustain — work without doubt. Forget not the hypochondriacs, either, or the egomaniacs, or the xenophobes. Forget not the optimists and sycophants. Workers all.

Finally, make room for writers of all kinds — poets and novelists — who move only the cartridges on their typewriters, yet with each chug shake nations. And make a special place — perhaps a parade float of their own — for editorial writers and columnists, who spend their long days sitting first one way, then the other; who pace and mutter; who sometimes rest their weary heads in their hands, and sometimes not. Talk about work.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Striking Example

Two news reports at the beginning of the school year put the spotlight on areas of concern and of hope. The first is the outbreak of teacher strikes in city after city in the United States at the very moment that teachers ought to be busy welcoming children to their classrooms. The second is an announcement by U.S. District Judge Arthur Garrity that he is taking South Boston High School, so recently embattled over desegregation, from federal receivership.

The militancy of striking teachers has been most dramatically demonstrated in New Orleans. But strikes are also under way in Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Michigan. And they appear likely in Cleveland, Seattle and elsewhere.

Teachers unquestionably have a right to cost-of-living adjustments; inflation eats at their salaries just as surely as it does at anyone else's. But for wage demands beyond that, well, the times could hardly be worse for teacher militancy. There is considerable public dissatisfaction with the schools. Added to that is the steady spread of tax rebel-

lion since California's Proposition 13. An aging population, containing steadily fewer families with school-age children, needs little encouragement to vote against school taxes.

Under such circumstances, teacher strikes begin to look like professional suicide. They can only reinforce widespread feelings that more school dollars only inflate the cost of schooling — but do not improve its quality.

Still, in most places in the United States, schools will open and the aura of a new beginning will be real. And nowhere will that be more true, or more welcome, than in South Boston. Not so many months ago, the once all-white high school there was the scene of anti-integration violence. Now it impresses Judge Garrity as a place where white and black students alike are "proud of what they are doing." Their efforts, and Judge Garrity's conscientious persistence, demonstrate — despite the unhappy example of over-militant teachers — how to rekindle public faith in the potential of public education.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

Stoppaging the Dollar

The Carter administration and the Federal Reserve Board are apparently doing what they can on the spur of the moment to bolster the dollar.

The Federal Reserve is moving to tighten credit and the Treasury is increasing its sales of gold.

The United States has been selling its gold hoard at the rate of 300,000 ounces a month. Starting in November, this will be increased to 750,000 ounces monthly. The purpose is to stem imports and reduce the trade imbalance.

The Treasury estimates that continued gold sales will bring about \$1.8 billion home over a 12-month period.

This may be a step in the right direction, but it is hardly earthshaking against a \$30-billion annual trade deficit.

The dollar the past year has dropped 30 percent in value against the Japanese yen, 33 percent against the Swiss franc, and 15 percent against the West German mark.

The White House sought some sensational move that would restore confidence in the dollar immediately, but it isn't that simple.

The solution to inflation can't be painless. Overspending by the federal government must be stopped and the trade deficit, caused largely by imported oil and manufactured goods, many of them from Japan, must be reduced.

The administration is now projecting the inflation rate for the year to be 7.2 percent,

but this may be too optimistic. Last month, the consumer price index increased at a 10.8-percent annual rate.

As the United States again hovers on the brink of double-digit inflation, the American people and government must be prepared to make sacrifices. There are no magic financial pills to cure the illness overnight.

— From the Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald.

Industrial Change

What American industry needs most, to compete successfully with the industrial prowess of Western Europe and Japan, are new products and new ways of producing old ones.

Industry in the United States long has been noted and envied by much of the world for its ability to take a product and devise less expensive methods of production. Marketing and process engineering are two industrial areas in which the United States excels.

Capital shortages and neglect of new product development are twin problems of industry today. Expansion alone no longer holds the glittering promise it once did.

American industry is being challenged in world markets in a manner not seen before. That challenge can be met with the same initiative, energy and resourcefulness which brought American industry to the top of the heap in the first place.

— From the Oklahoma Journal (Oklahoma City, Okla.).

International Opinion

Possibility of Betrayal

It is not the secret meeting between Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo in mid-August that has so suddenly changed the situation; it is the disclosure that the parties are disposed to deal secretly and in doing so possibly to betray their closest associates and supporters.

It remains to be seen whether the Salisbury coalition or the Patriotic Front partnership has come off worse, but at this stage it seems to be Mr. Smith who has made his growing difficulties greater still.

— From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 5, 1903

WASHINGTON — The State Department considers the policy now being pursued at Bogota with regard to the Panama Canal treaty negotiations as a mere maneuver to extort more money from the United States government, and this maneuver is resented as an insult. On the other hand, satisfaction is felt at the patriotic attitude of the people of the isthmus. The fact that the Colombians are so bitter against their government on account of its unjustifiable conduct is looked upon as a sure sign that the treaty, as originally drafted, will eventually have to be ratified by the Colombian government.

Fifty Years Ago

September 5, 1928

PARIS — Sparrow Robertson, in his column, Sporting Gossip, noted: "Gene Tunney — well, I had not seen the champion for 10 years, but when I gazed upon him upon his arrival in Paris he appeared just about the same as I knew him during war days right here in the old town. Gene in his old days in Paris was always a very reserved fellow, and he is the same today. He is about the only one of the sporting celebrities that I ever knew that did not crave for publicity. . . . Gene Tunney is a charming fellow to meet, and, if there was ever a credit to the prize-ring, it is he."



"The New Wetbacks."

McGovern and Cambodia

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Sen. George McGovern startled colleagues the other day by raising the question of whether "the international community" ought to find some way of using "military force" to put an end to the ruthless savagery now going forward in Cambodia.

Every report from that once-gentle country is revolting — forced labor, mass relocations of the population, inhuman regimentation, the bloody elimination of any form of dissidence.

All this is repellent to any civilized person, but it did seem strange to hear talk of armed intervention from one of the leaders of the late anti-war movement. One of the cardinal points of that movement, after all, was that the United States had no business trying by military force to impose any particular social order on a country of which it knew little and in which American interests were limited.

Not So Odd

On second thought, McGovern's outburst (if that is what it was) may not have been so odd as it appeared. For one thing, the anti-war movement, at the end, included a lot of people who had supported — or at least not opposed — the war in the beginning (including me). That reflects the fact that the Vietnam war derived, at least partially, from the kind of liberal internationalism and anti-communism that found perfect expression in John Kennedy's inaugural address.

This view of the world and of American interests was carried to its logical but unpleasant extreme — the United States as "policeman of the world" — in Vietnam. It's not surprising that numerous liberal internationalists, recoiling more from the extreme rather than from their basic view, turned against the war, sometimes the more intensely for having participated or acquiesced in its origins.

And it isn't too surprising, either, that the old impulse to clean things up around the world should surface again, however unwisely, this time in revulsion against the horrors of Cambodia.

This impulse is sometimes derided as a liberal failing, but conservatives share it, too — about Eastern Europe, for example. Not liberals but Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger wanted to involve the United

States in Angola, and at that with the weakest of the three contending forces; fortunately, liberals and conservatives in Congress joined to stop them.

At least, this time, McGovern suggested action by "the international community," not just by the United States alone. And maybe it's just possible that he and many other Americans would be willing to fight, or support a fight — in sharp contrast to the Vietnam experience — against a demonstrated evil like the present regime in Cambodia.

Not Credible

In Vietnam, be it remembered, too many evils they were supposed to be fighting against simply were not credible — and are even less so three years after the end of the war. Remember "Asian Communism" with its headquarters in Peking? Well, China's leader is throwing his arms around the shah of Iran these days, while Vietnam and China hover on the verge of armed hostilities.

Remember all the dominoes that were bound to fall if the war in Vietnam were lost? Remember the blood bath the North Vietnamese were going to inflict on the South Vietnamese? Hundreds of thousands would die. President Nixon said repeatedly, and Nelson Rockefeller escalated the figure to millions. Remember the dire warning Lyndon Johnson appended to his "nervous Nellie" speech?

"If we fail in frustrating this aggression," he said on May 18, 1966, "the war that would surely come in Asia would produce casualties in the hundreds of thousands — perhaps in the millions."

That there might be more solid reason for fighting in Cambodia than there ever was in Vietnam would not necessarily justify or make successful a new military involvement in southeast Asia; but it's only fair to note that McGovern was talking about Cambodia, not Vietnam. Haven't "hawks" warned that every possible foreign venture should not be looked upon as another Vietnam?

Responsibility

A less charitable way to view the McGovern statement is that he'd like to run for president again, despite a lack of popular demand; therefore he made an early move to counter any lingering impression

that he is "too soft" to be president. Or he might have had in mind the strident conservative attempts to place on those who opposed the war in Vietnam the responsibility for today's outrages in Cambodia.

If the latter, McGovern might better have pointed out that Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger — not the anti-war movement — launched, first, the secret bombing of Cambodia in 1969, then on May 1, 1970, the American-Vietnamese invasion of that country that widened the Indochina war and began the five years of catastrophic fighting that ended in the present tragedy in Cambodia. There is an American responsibility for that tragedy and there is where it lies.

The Disenchanted Speak Out

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — A couple of middle-level "old pros" in the White House loyal to Mr. Carter but long ago disenchanted, let their hair down in separate not-for-attribution interviews.

Vice President Mondale has been assigned to mind the store while the president presides at the Camp David Summit this week — does this mean he's getting more powerful? "Hardly," Mondale used to be more passionate about his advice, but nobody expects him to weigh in anymore. His advice still gets asked, he sees all the secret stuff, but he leaves meetings early — seems to be content to be a staff man, not covering Carter's job."

Rosalynn Carter? "You hear from her a lot — she usually thinks the staff is being too defensive. I don't see her as grabbing power, but more as trying to impress her husband — her retaliation to Solzhenitsyn's speech at Harvard, for example."

What's the status of Hamilton Jordan, who always denies being chief of staff?

"Jimmy Carter's idea of a successful presidency is not to have a Vietnam or a Watergate, and he associates having a chief of staff with Nixon. So Ham was smart to deny being chief of staff, when he was. He's not anymore."

The other aide agreed: "Ham wants to be Bob Strauss when he grows up. Even now, Ham is the man the president trusts most for political advice. But if the chief of

staff is the man that most of the people in the White House get direction from, then that's Jerry Rafshoon."

Isn't Rafshoon just the image-maker? "A lot more than that. He was smart to stay out till it was obvious he was needed, and the others were bloodied."

We know he took over part of Jody Powell's responsibility. "Jody is strictly a spokesman. He can't manage anybody else, or figure out what to do more than a day in advance. Rafshoon has been given the bulk of Powell's duties, plus a chunk of Sam Eizenstat's operation — the part that deals with Congress — plus Ham Jordan's operational arm. That leaves Jody to talk and Sam to think and Ham to advise, which is what they're best at, and Rafshoon to organize most of the staff to sell the programs and get the president in shape for 1980."

Does that mean Rafshoon's old partner, pollster Pat Caddell, is on the rise again? "No. The feeling is that Caddell is getting ready for Teddy. The guy on the way up is Greg Schneider — he's the Vice Rafshoon."

What about the speechwriting staff? "A couple of them left last month. Under the new system, they report to Rafshoon, not Jody. Got a good new one in, Carly Conner — I think she wrote Bert Lance's speech that zinged the newspaper editors."

Speaking of Bert, the scuttlebutt is that a grand jury may take action next month.

"Nobody talks about that. Look what happened to Midge Costanza, and Mike Blumenthal has been

among the walking dead since Jody and Ham decided he had him."

How is the budget director working out — the young aide of Lance who stepped up when his boss was forced to resign?

"Jim McIntyre is a nice guy but a turkey. He used to be Lance's deputy, but now Jim won't fill the deputy's job. He's afraid that either of the guys on the level below — Wellford or Cutler — would make him look silly if one of them became deputy. Crucial job, too — hard to figure why the president, who prides himself on management, tolerates this. A lot of us get the feeling that if you perform nobody will appreciate it, and if you perform poorly, nobody will notice."

What sort of an executive is Carter? "He has an algebraic mind, not a dialectical mind. The further things from his mind is that there can be contradictions between good goals. So when it came time to make a decision between Vance's soft line and Brzezinski's hard line at August a few months ago, he took a little of one, added to some of the other, and wound up with nothing."

"The president is the embodiment of the [new] generation: achievement, it's only achievement by and for himself — he doesn't draw excellence. That's why such a hard-working, intelligent man can be so lousy at running a government."

Re-election hopes? "The incumbency has power. Who would have thought, in 1974, that Ford could beat Reagan in the primaries? And this December, after the elections, Carter will announce his visit to Peking."

Japan's CIA

British Bard of the Battery Hen Brings Poetry to the People

Oh, I am a battery hen,
On me back there's not a germ,
I never scratched a farmyard,
And I never pecked a worm,
I never had the sunshine,
To warm me feathers through,
Eggs I lay. Every day,
For the likes of you.

By Sandra Salmons

LONDON (IHT) — With doggerel such as "The Battery Hen," Pam Ayres, a 31-year-old Oxfordshire woman, has become one of the best-loved contemporary poets in Britain. Through rhymes about the siltier side of domestic life — snot puddings, squashed hedgehogs, neighbors — and recita-

tions in a countrified accent of dropped aitches and crushed vowels, wrapped up in a cheeky grin, Miss Ayres is rapidly becoming the unofficial poet laureate.

Within the last two years, Miss Ayres has produced two books of verse ("Some of Me Poetry" and, inevitably, "Some More of Me Poetry") that together have sold more than a million copies. She has also made three records that have grossed in excess of \$1 million. Her series on commercial British television last year soared in the ratings, and her "concert" tour of Australia and New Zealand last spring was sold out. This month she will bring out two more books of verse and another record. Next year, there will be a second TV series and another concert tour.

It may seem a remarkable degree of acclaim for the perpetrator of such stanzas as: *I am very fond of hedgehogs*

*Which makes me want to say,
That I am struck with wonder,
How there's any left today,
For each morning as I travel
And no short distance thus,
All I see are hedgehogs,
Squashed. And dead. And flat.*

Some Critics

Indeed, to some critics the name of Ayres is anathema. "This terrible half-witted nonsense must represent some sort of Lowest Common Denominator," sniffed the Spectator, denigrating Miss Ayres as the "Swan of Wantage" (a town near her own village of Sandlake). But the more egalitarian Listener predicted that Miss Ayres "could become a high-brow cult as well as a household name... giving poetry recitals in the Queen Elizabeth Hall."

To Pam Ayres herself, so much debate seems a tempest in a teapot. In her defense, she protested that "I've never called myself a poet. When I think of poetry, I think of beautiful things, of Robert Frost. I'm a humorist. I write verse to make people laugh. Initially, I wrote it just to make myself laugh."

Pam Ayres, 31, is Britain's latest poetry sensation. Despite some unfriendly criticism ("This terrible half-witted nonsense..."), her two books of verse have sold more than a million copies.

The youngest of six children from a working-class family, Miss Ayres, who left school at 15, used to recite her poems to her own guitar accompaniment at her local pub. In 1974 a friend engineered her radio debut, at which she read "The Battery Hen." "I'd only got about four poems then in my little stock and the reason I did 'Battery Hen' was that it wasn't a particular favorite of mine, and people said be careful or you'll get it pinched," she recalled. "And I thought if they pinched that, I wouldn't mind too much." An appearance on a TV talent show soon followed, and a star was born.

The highlight of her career so far has been her appearance before Queen Elizabeth last December at the Royal Variety Show. "I'm very fond of the monarchy, glad we've got a queen," Miss Ayres said. "I wouldn't have it any other way." Surrounded by such celebrities as

Bob Hope, George Burns and the Muppets, "I read me poem, did me curtsy and fled." During the intermission she retreated to a bar and "ad a write." There was no hobnobbing with the other entertainers, she added, "but it was tremendously interesting to go and 'ave a look."

Her Attitude

Such diffidence characterizes Miss Ayres' attitude toward the show business world in which she finds herself. Despite her abundant onstage poise and personality, offstage she becomes a big-boned and simple countrywoman who is nonplussed by her success. "It's a bit like talking about someone else," she said. "I feel very ordinary, really." Stunned by such legal

entanglements over libel and copyrights, dwindling friendships and, whenever she leaves her quiet village, an uneasy fame. "It does give you a hunted feeling," she noted, "to go into Marks & Spencer and know everyone's looking at you and whispering."

Still, success has also paid for a home and car for herself, and a car for "me mum and dad," and she has accordingly scheduled another series of TV shows and concerts in Britain and abroad. Writing poetry has lost some of its fun, but she has enjoyed writing a children's book, in prose, about a friendship between two pigeons. If it is well received, she hopes to do more children's books. "You don't have to fight to make them rhyme," she explained.



Waverley Root

The Pickerel Is Alive and Well in U.S.

"EARLY IN THE morning, while all things are crisp with frost," wrote Henry David Thoreau in one of the most beautifully worded chapters of "Walden," headed "The Pond in Winter," men come with fishing rods and slender lunch, and let down their fine lines through the snowy field to take pickerel and perch. The things which they practice are said not yet to be known. Here is one fishing for pickerel with grown perch for bait. How, pray, did he get these in midwinter? Oh, he got worms out of rotten logs since the ground froze, and so he caught them. The perch swallows the grub-worm, the pickerel swallows the perch, and the fisherman swallows the pickerel, and so all the chinks in the scale of being are filled."

So Thoreau knew the pickerel, and so did I, when as a boy I took one from the lake where I was fishing for bass. I remember its voraciousness in the water and I remember also its firm white flesh on the plate, not as fine as bass, perhaps, but fine enough. Yet now I read that the pickerel is not a fish. It is a word, and a misused word at that. It is an Americanism applied abusively to certain comparatively small species of the genus *Esox* which a purist, or an Englishman, would call a pike. If by chance a Britisher refers to a pickerel, he is speaking dialect, and he means a young or small specimen of *Esox lucius*, the only species of pike known to England; but if he is speaking standard English, he will probably call the fish a jack.

Not only does the pickerel not exist, it does not exist in several American incarnations. Among these fictitious fish are the grass pickerel, which is found from Nova Scotia to Texas, reaches a maximum length of two feet and is decoratively marked with dark bands on its flanks. This is probably the one Thoreau saw in Walden Pond unless it was the smaller (up to 14 inches) chain pickerel, so called because its dark markings fall into a

chainlike pattern. There is a red-fin pickerel and a Siberian pickerel, the only pickerel to get outside of the American framework as a fish, but not as a word, for while Americans call it the black-spotted pickerel, Englishmen call it the black-spotted pike.

Appropriate

So the pickerel, if it is a fish, is an American fish, and if it is only a word, it is an American word. How appropriate that it should have been celebrated by one of the most authentically American voices, that of a man thoroughly American in that he loved nature and hated taxes.

"Ah, the pickerel of Walden! When I see them lying on the ice,

U.K. Pension Fund

Turns Art Collector

LONDON, Sept. 4 (UPI) — The biggest art collection built up in Britain since the World War II is owned by the porters and engineers of Britain's state-owned railways, a London newspaper said yesterday. In the last year alone, the Sunday Times said, the British Rail pension fund has spent £7 million (\$13.5 million) on art — more than six times the amount the government gave for purchases by the British Museum and the National Gallery of Art combined.

or in the well which the fisherman cuts in the ice, making a little hole to admit the water. I am always surprised by their rare beauty, as if they were fabulous fishes, they are so foreign to the streets, even to the woods, foreign as Arabia to our Concord life. They possess a quite dazzling and transcendent beauty which separates them by a wide interval from the cadaverous cod and haddock whose fame is trumpeted in our streets. They are not green like the pines, nor gray like the stones, nor blue like the sky, but they have, to my eyes, if possible, yet rarer colors, like flowers and precious stones, as if they were the pearls, the animalized 'nuclei' or crystals of the Walden water. They, of course, are Walden all over and all through; are themselves small Waldens in the animal kingdom. Waldenses. It is surprising that they are caught here, that in this deep and capricious spring, far beneath the rattling teams and chaises and tinkling sleighs that travel the Walden road, this great gold and emerald fish swims. I never chanced to see its kind in any market; it would be the eyecore of all eyes there. Easily, with a few convulsive quivers, they give up their watery ghosts, like a mortal translated before his time to the thin air of heaven."

—Hawley Davis

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Country-to-Country Differences Puzzling

Drug Prescription Given a Checkup

By Lynn Payer

PARIS (IHT) — A patient admitted to the medical ward of a U.S. teaching hospital is nearly three times as likely to be receiving the heart drug digoxin and the anti-hypertension drug propranolol as a comparable patient admitted to a university hospital in Scotland.

During his hospital stay he will receive twice the number of drugs as his Scottish counterpart (8.9 versus 4.5). If the reason for admission is heart attack, the U.S. patient is twice as likely to receive digoxin or an anti-arrhythmic drug. The U.S. patient is also more likely to receive drugs for constipation, diarrhea, pain, anxiety, insomnia, diabetes, hypertension, angina and anemia.

These differences were among those pointed out in a symposium on geographical differences in drug use held during the recent Seventh International Congress of Pharmacology here. In the past few years a number of studies have been carried out studying drug-use patterns, and the results have shown such widely different patterns that even the researchers have been startled.

Not only are drugs for "soft indications," such as the minor tranquilizers, prescribed two to three times as often in comparable and often bordering countries, but so are drugs for diabetes, high blood pressure and heart attack — diseases considered to have fairly well-defined indications for treatment.

The implication, of course, is that either doctors in some countries are overprescribing or those in others are underprescribing. Pharmacologists who have performed the studies caution that, at present, neither conclusion can be drawn. Further studies are needed, they say, to correlate prescription patterns with health — both before and after the prescription.

Some Comparisons

The patterns of prescription drug use beginning to emerge show that Swedish and U.S. doctors tend to prescribe lots of drugs when compared with their Czech and Scottish colleagues. Danish prescription drug use is intermediate, except for psychotropic drugs, where they rank above their Swedish neighbors. Iceland has relatively low consumption of anti-diabetic and anti-hypertensive drugs but high use of tranquilizers; whereas the Finns use lots of anti-hypertensives

and few tranquilizers. Italians tend to use major and minor tranquilizers for all mental illness, regardless of the diagnosis.

And countries known to be among the largest drug consumers of all — France and Japan — did not show much interest in the symposium.

While the speakers declined to say whether in fact the countries with high drug use are overusing drugs, most seemed in agreement that the variations were not due to differences in the disease patterns in the countries concerned.

"In the countries studied and compared so far," said Dr. Per Kunt Lund, a professor of clinical pharmacology at the University of Oslo, "there are no good grounds to believe that differences [in disease incidence] or unequal health services offered are really the major factors."

In the Boston Collaborative Study, for example, when Scottish and American patients who had been matched for type and severity of disease were compared, the U.S. patients were found to receive approximately twice the medication before, during, and after hospitalization.

"In addition to treating the patients more often for a variety of conditions, American physicians tended to use more drugs for each indication," said Dr. David Lawson of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary in Scotland. Three times as many Americans were receiving drug treatment for diabetes, he said, even though the incidence of diabetes in the two populations was the same.

Another study, reported by Dr. Ulf Bergman of Huddinge University Hospital in Sweden, found a fourfold variation in the use of insulin and a fivefold variation in the use of oral anti-diabetic drugs among seven countries studied.

"The greatest use of insulin was in Sweden, whereas Finland and

Sweden had the greatest use of oral anti-diabetic drugs," he said. "Iceland had the lowest use of both insulin and oral anti-diabetic drugs."

"No data are available," he pointed out, "that suggest that the incidence of diabetes differs as markedly as drug utilization between the countries."

If such differences do not reflect differences in disease, then what do they reflect? No one at the symposium claimed to have the answer, but they suggested several hypotheses.

One factor that plays a role, of course, is that of the drug regulatory authorities. Countries that have many different types of drugs on the market tend to be large users. In Sweden, for example, there are six different beta-blockers (used in the treatment of hypertension) on the market whereas in Czechoslovakia there is only one. Swedes use 30 times as many beta-blockers per capita as do the Czechs.

Another may be the relative importance of the pharmaceutical industry in a country's economy. Those with very high drug use — Japan, France, West Germany, and Sweden — tend also to be those with a strong drug industry.

But attitudes also seem to play a major role. "Partly," said Dr. Lund, "the difference in drug utilization could reflect that you do not always reach the same conclusions in medicine — that is, whether to treat or not — even after thorough considerations."

Belief in Drugs

The Swedes, for example, "believe in drugs," he pointed out, noting that they have been described in the Scandinavian press as having "a Reader's Digest mentality," or a belief in simple chemical solutions to everything.

"They are the Americans of Europe," he said.



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European Gold Markets

September 4, 1978

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	212.20	211.50	+2.50
Zurich	212.25	211.25	+2.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	212.34	212.14	+3.40

Official morning and afternoon figures for London and Paris. Closing and closing prices for Zurich.

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options

(Prices in \$/oz.)

	Nov.	Feb.	Options
200	10.50-11.50	15.50-16.50	May 1979
215	9.50-10.50	14.50-15.50	
220	8.50-9.50	13.50-14.50	
225	7.50-8.50	12.50-13.50	
230	6.50-7.50	11.50-12.50	
235	5.50-6.50	10.50-11.50	
240	4.50-5.50	9.50-10.50	
245	3.50-4.50	8.50-9.50	
250	2.50-3.50	7.50-8.50	

Valeurs White Weld S.A.

1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31.25.61 - Telex 28.345

London Commodities

(Floures in sterling per metric ton)

	High	Low	Close (B&A-Last)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Oct	97.70	97.50	97.50	98.15
Nov	102.50	102.50	102.50	102.15
Dec	109.00	107.00	109.00	107.15
Jan	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.15
Feb	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.15
Mar	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.15
Apr	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.15
May	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.15
Jun	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.15
Jul	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.15
Aug	112.50	112.50	112.50	112.15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	124.30	124.75
2,026 lots of 50 tons.				222.60
COCOA				
Oct	1,938	1,917	1,925	1,908
Nov	1,958	1,913	1,957	1,958
Dec	1,960	1,903	1,917	1,918
Jan	1,967	1,890	1,907	1,908.5
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	1,880	1,890
Mar	1,958	1,946	1,960	1,965
Apr	1,958	1,954	1,958	1,973
2,227 lots of 10 tons.				
COFFEE				
Oct	1,692	1,670	1,684	1,698
Nov	1,699	1,643	1,644	1,644
Dec	1,652	1,600	1,605	1,616
Jan	1,652	1,600	1,605	1,616
Feb	1,652	1,600	1,605	1,616
Mar	1,652	1,600	1,605	1,616
Apr	1,652	1,600	1,605	1,616
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Hindrance to Growth, Stability

GATT Cites Woes of Inflation

By Bhushan Bahrce

GENEVA, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ) — In a hard-hitting and unusually blunt report, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade has denounced efforts by industrial nations to resolve economic problems and to seek monetary stability without first lowering inflation rates and aligning them more closely with each other.

Identifying inflation as the cause of the world's economic woes, GATT economists singled out the United States, saying that Washington must take the lead in reducing it. "Once the dollar's purchasing power begins to stabilize, stabilization of the whole system would be that much easier," the economists say in their annual report.

GATT, under whose rules more than four-fifths of world trade is conducted, said: "The inescapable conclusion is that industrial countries can only move towards increased growth and employment, and towards sustainable payments positions and more stable exchange rates, by reducing their inflation rates to the levels experienced until the mid-1960s."

The report stresses that anti-inflation action must be started immediately. "Postponing the price stabilization effort only shifts into the future a cost which continues to grow, and one day may become unmanageable," it explains. It leads to further unemployment, increases protectionist pressures and encourages "growing deterioration of international economic relations."

Varying Rates

GATT's message to those trying to tamper with, or modify, the monetary system so as to achieve monetary stability in the absence of price stability was both clear-cut and scathing. "No international monetary system, whether based on fixed exchange rates, clean floating, or managed flexibility, can function satisfactorily when the main trading countries are undergoing rapid inflation at such varying rates," it said.

Among industrial countries, inflation rates last year ranged from a low of 1.3 percent in Switzerland and 3.9 percent in West Germany to 17 percent in Italy and 16 percent in Britain. The report noted that after easing somewhat in the second half of 1977, inflationary pressures once again had gained strength in the first half of this year, especially in the United States and Canada.

GATT, seeking to reassure policy makers and world leaders fearing increased unemployment as a result of strong anti-inflationary action, said "there are reasons for believing that in the present circumstances, rapid price stabilization could be achieved with less hardship than is generally thought."

It added that the "risks of making price stability unquestionably the priority policy goal are small compared to those created by continuing inflation, the spread of protectionist policies and the growing deterioration of international economic relations which they entail."

"There are no benefits for the society as a whole, only losses, from inflation in the long run," the report said.

The report urged major governments to make "a credible commitment" to restore price stability at a steady pace over the next few years. This, the report said, could hardly fail to reduce economic uncertainty, a development that would strengthen business investment and so facilitate the transition.

The economists said that the inflation at low but rise likely, group reports

HAMBURG, Sept. 4 (Reuters) — Inflation seems to have reached its lowest point for the moment in Western Europe, Japan, but there are several factors pointing to an increase in coming months, the Hamburg Economic Research Institute said today.

It cited the expansive monetary policy being followed in many countries, the anticipated improvement in the market position of raw material producers, and uncertainty over the next round of wage agreements as some of these factors.

The institute said, however, that it expects a slackening of the recent upwards surge in the United States, Japan, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland in slowing price increases to such an extent that their current inflation levels were down to the same as in the 1960s, it added.

weakness of business investment after three years of recovery is striking — and explainable only in terms of uncertainties and distortions created by inflation.

In analyzing recent monetary developments, the GATT economists concluded that while all changes in currency exchange rates are not in response to inflation differentials, "there is little or no prospect of achieving exchange rate stability until inflation differentials are substantially narrowed."

Moreover, the economists reiterated that a change in nominal exchange rates by itself cannot eliminate a current-account deficit of surplus. They argued that: "A current-account deficit reflects an excess of national expenditure over national production. Unless the underlying domestic factors which determine the relation between expenditure and production (such as fiscal policy and the rate of monetary expansion) are altered simultaneously, the impact of the devaluation on the country's international competitiveness will be quickly dissipated."

World Trade Up

On world trade, the economist noted that growth accelerated in the first half of this year from a year earlier, though the rate still was well below that of 1976.

GATT said data from the large industrial countries showed a volume growth in the first half of close to 6 percent, faster than the increase in all 1977 of 4 percent, but still well below the 11-percent rate of growth in 1976.

Barring a sharp reversal of this trend, the body predicted that trade growth this year will be "somewhat larger than last year."

For 1977, GATT's trade growth figures were in line with its earlier forecasts. It said that in terms of value, world trade was estimated to have reached \$1.12 trillion last year, up about 13 percent from 1976, or roughly the same rate of growth as in 1976 over 1975. However, the economists added that much of the increase was due to inflation and exchange-rate changes.

In industrial countries, growth of import volume slowed more

markedly in 1977, to 4.5 percent from 15 percent in 1976, than exports, to 4.5 percent from 11 percent.

It said that based on rough estimates, exports to developing countries in 1977 increased at a faster pace than the exchange of goods among industrial nations. Imports from developing countries, however, increased slightly less.

The report added that if annual growth rates of gross domestic product in the 1963-73 period are compared with 1973-77, industrial countries show a slowdown to 2 percent from 5 percent, while oil-importing developing nations showed a slowdown to only 4 percent from 6 percent. The difference is even more marked in the case of output, with the average annual growth rate slowing in industrial countries to 1 percent from 6 percent, compared with a slowdown in oil-importing developing countries to only 6 percent from 8 percent.

GATT concluded that "even though it largely reflects more rapid population growth, the surpluses of aggregate economic growth in the latter group of countries (oil-importing developing lands), along with the expansion in the oil-exporting developing countries, now constitutes an important stabilizing force in the world economy."

There was a significant increase in protectionist measures by industrial countries last year with a "dangerous situation" developing in the chemical industry, the report said.

Most of the import-restricting measures fell into a few well-defined sectors. Restrictions on trade in textiles and clothing were substantially tightened. Trade in steel in the two largest markets — the United States and the EEC — was put under severe restraint.

But it was for the chemicals sector that GATT showed more concern. It said: "Although an attempt to establish a European synthetic fiber cartel has encountered a difficulty in the Community law, there remains the risk of demands for increased protection by this sector of the industry, and a similar situation prevails in plastics and other chemical sectors as well."

European Monetary Plan Seen Operational by '79

By John Fiehn

BRUSSELS, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ) — A series of key meetings of finance ministers and central bank experts of the nine member states of the European Economic Community began tomorrow in effort to hammer out detailed blueprints of a European Monetary System that is supposed to go into effect next year.

Despite wide differences on how the EMS should work, a high-placed source maintained that the timetable for setting up the system aimed at stabilizing European currencies would be kept.

Deputies of central bank governors are scheduled to meet in Brussels tomorrow to discuss details of the EMS. Plenary sessions of the EEC Monetary Committee are slated to follow Wednesday and Thursday.

The committee is to complete an interim report on work on the EMS for the EEC finance ministers' meeting Sept. 8.

Deputies of the EEC central bankers' committee will also meet Sept. 11 in Basel for further work on the EMS. Sept. 12, the plenary session of the central bankers' committee in Basel is to review the monetary committee work and to add its final remarks to it.

Qualified sources said major differences, especially as regards the future exchange mechanism in the EMS and the creation of a European Monetary Fund have not been narrowed by experts who have been discussing the problems since late July. But, these sources said, the further weakening of the dollar on foreign exchange markets in recent weeks has contributed to determining the EMS.

Non-snake members, however, want the reference unit to be based on a currency basket which would allow more flexibility in intervention. This would enable weaker currencies to stay within the EMS in times of monetary pressure, proponents of a more flexible currency basket as a reference unit argue.

Sources also report that discussions have not yet been able to solve problems connected with establishing a European Monetary fund and conditions under which the fund should be used in facilitating intervention in support of parties.

ADVERTISMENT

CHAMPION INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION (CDR)

The undersigned announces that as from September 11, 1978, at K&W-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. cp. n° 21 of the CDR's Champion International Corp., each repr. 10 sh. will be payable with Dfls. 5.04 net (div. per record-date 6.16.78, gross \$-275 psh) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$-4.125 = Dfls. -89 per CDR.

Dfls. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$-4.125 = Dfls. -89) with Dfls. 4.15 net.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, August 28, 1978.

ADVERTISMENT

THE NOMURA SECURITIES CO. LTD. (CDR)

The Board of Directors of The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. has announced that shareholders who will be registered in the books of the Company at September 30, 1978 will be entitled to receive a 5% gratis distribution of new shares, together with a cash dividend.

Consequently the undersigned designated rep. div. cp. n° 26 and 17 of the CDR's The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd. for this purpose.

Referring to the advertisement of June 19, 1978 in this paper, the new CDRs of the rights issue will be delivered cash div. cp. n° 18 a.s.a. and talon in stead of div. cp. n° 16 a.s.a. and talon.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, August 29, 1978.

Economic News Analysis

Japan Joy on China Pact May Be Rushing Things

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Sept. 4 (NYT) — Since Japan and China signed a treaty of peace and friendship in Peking early last month, after six years of hesitation, a mood of euphoria has swept Japan, and hardly a day has gone by without the announcement of some great new vista in Sino-Japanese trade or cooperation.

There are high hopes that contacts between the nations will multiply and that business will expand. Last week, the Tokyo newspaper Asahi reported that China has proposed that an eight-year trade agreement concluded in February be expanded from \$20 billion to \$40 billion.

But Japanese officials warn that these are still early days. "All that has happened is that a mood has been created, said a diplomat. "and we are delighted with that, but we still have to lay a foundation for the future."

Diplomats say that although there is talk here of a great range of magnificent projects — in railway electrification, in offshore oil exploration and most of all, in trade — it is a mistake to assume that a world-winning marriage of Japanese technology and capital and Chinese manpower is taking place.

"Sitting Times"

"These are sitting times," said a Foreign Ministry official. "It's good to see progress around us. We have been separated from the mainland for too long, when you consider that we have similar cultures. But there are political and historical differences between us, too."

He added: "We are not seeing the creation of something like a China-Japan Inc. — far from it." Officials here are concerned that the whole nature of the new treaty with China may be misunderstood, above all in Southeast Asia, where the economic scale of countries like Indonesia and Thailand is so much smaller than that of Japan.

There are, however, huge differences remaining between China and Japan, fundamental gaps that have to be overcome before such agreements as the latest trade pact can be given concrete meaning.

The most basic of these differences is that Japan is a capitalist society and China a communist one. "This is easy to overlook in all the excitement of the hour," said another Japanese diplomat, "but we have found in our dealings with Vietnam, for example, that it took them a long time to understand even the most fundamental rules on which we work."

"For instance, we offered to lend Vietnam money to help with reconstruction, on condition that they shouldered the debts of the old Thieu regime in the South," he said. "It took us 18 months to explain our point of view, which was, among other things, that they would pay interest on our loans."

"Why should we do that?" they asked. "You are a rich country, and we are very poor."

The parallel is pertinent to China. The key to the expansion of Sino-Japanese trade is financing by Japan. Last week a mission from Japan's Export-Import Bank visited Peking and was told that China would, for the first time since the revolution, accept bank loans from abroad to finance its plans for industrial expansion.

But the question remained whether China would accept the terms that Japan proposed: a minimum interest rate of 6 percent on major projects in natural resources — mainly drilling for offshore oil and digging coal in China's large but antiquated mines for export to Japan. This is crucial to the Sino-Japanese long-term trade agreement under which China is to export

port oil and coal to Japan in return for heavy industrial equipment and technology.

"To judge by the Vietnam case," said an official, "it may take some time for us to lay the groundwork." The financing is important, but it is not yet certain that China will accept what amounts to conventional, capitalist notions on the payment of interest and the return of principal on loans. "These may be new ideas for them to swallow," said an Export-Import Bank expert.

There are other delicate questions to be resolved before Japan and China can begin the project that have been proposed: expansion of the oil industry to permit the export of 50 million tons of oil a year to Japan by 1985, compared with a few million tons at present; and the doubling of production at China's coal mines from a current level of about 300 million tons a year.

"The most serious problem is how we shall give aid to China," explained a Foreign Ministry source. "They can't accept aid, it is against their principles; it would conflict with their notions of 'amou propre' and 'face.' If that applied in the case of Vietnam it is all the more true with China, whose face is much bigger."

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U.S. Deceleration Deemed Favorable

By Clyde Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (NYT) — The mid-summer numbers show a U.S. economy slowing considerably from the blistering 8 percent growth rate in the second quarter.

But most analysts see this as more favorable than not — it could mean relief from double-digit inflation rates and, if not lower interest rates, at least stabilization at current levels. A healthier tone in the stock and bond markets seems to lend some support to this bullish view.

But whether the deceleration will be gradual, leaning towards the "soft landing" so much coveted by economic planners, or a plummeting free fall heralding another recession is the question troubling Carter administration economic advisers.

Uncontrollable

"The trouble," confided one administration economic strategist, "is that this \$2 trillion economy is just too big for easy maneuvering. If the economy slides into a recession, we're not sure we can control it."

But if government planners are a little uneasy, many private economists welcome the less robust conditions.

They argue that while the inflation of the past six months has been largely caused by the pressures of increasing costs, price increases are now reflecting some of the tensions of overheating or excess demand. These include a shortage of skilled workers in many areas of the working population

But Recession Still the Risk

and the acceleration of both consumer and business spending in anticipation of continuing inflation.

This has already created some manufacturing and distribution bottlenecks. Automobile sales, which had softened during the winter months, not only bounced back with the advent of better weather, but reached a record annual rate of 12.5 million units in April.

Other durable goods such as furniture and appliances made a good showing for a time in the spring, but have since eased.

The close to 11-percent annual rate of inflation in the first half of 1978 mainly mirrored sharply advancing food prices. Weakening productivity, the higher cost of imports due to the declining dollar, wage settlements sticking at stubbornly high levels, the bigger payroll tax and the impact of myriad government regulations were among other factors behind the adverse inflation rate.

The Hawks

One group of economists known as the hawks, mainly the more conservative thinkers led by Paul McCracken, a chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in Republican administrations, argues that the only way to bring inflation out of the economy is to cut back demand pressures through draconian fiscal and monetary policies.

Lockheed's Tri-Star output dropped to an annual rate equivalent to about eight planes a year. Mr. Anderson said that just over 150 TriStars have been delivered to customers, and that the order book now stands at a bit under 100 planes. Of these, 32 are firm orders and the rest options or second buys.

Although Lockheed is now responsible for all TriStar production, Mr. Anderson said, the company might seek a "collaborative effort" if it decides to develop "stretched" versions of the plane. A decision on building stretched versions of the TriStar is not expected soon, although Lockheed officials say some TriStar operators have already indicated that they would like a lengthened model of the plane, one that was capable of carrying more passengers.

Lockheed's planning has taken into account the recently announced Boeing decision to build the 757 and 767 jetliners as well as the likelihood that Airbus Industrie would go ahead with the development of the A310 Airbus.

However, these planes, as well as the 777 jetliner Boeing is considering, will not overlap that much with Lockheed's family of jetliners, except for the smaller TriStars, Mr. Anderson said.

He said one of the main advantages of the Dash-400 would be that it could be available by late 1981, which is at least a year earlier than other new jets that have recently been announced. Air industry sources said one airline is interested in the Dash-400, but that the company does not want to go ahead with the plane until another airline is ready to buy it.

Lockheed has recently increased overall TriStar production to an annual rate of 20 units, compared with a minimum normal capacity of 18 a year, he said. In 1977,

Lockheed Reduces Debt and Broadens Its Horizons

By Alan Jenks

LONDON, Sept. 4 (AP-DJ) — Lockheed's debt is now less than half of what it was in the crisis days of the early 1970s, and this improved financial outlook, according to chairman Roy Anderson, will give the aircraft company greater scope in deciding its long-term future.

In an interview, Mr. Anderson said Lockheed's debt is about \$450 million, down from \$555 million at the end of 1977 and a high of \$920 million in 1974. By the end of the year, Lockheed's shareholder equity should be about \$275 million, compared with debt of \$425 million and by the end of 1980 "our total debt will probably be less than shareholder equity," he says.

When Lockheed's borrowings were over \$900 million four years ago, shareholder equity was only about \$25 million.

Mr. Anderson, who is in England for the Farnborough International Air Show, said Lockheed wanted to convert \$250 million of its bank debt into a revolving credit that the company could draw upon when needed.

The company's "improved finances give us the flexibility to look into new product lines," he said. Lockheed is involved in long-range planning up to 1985 "to see what sort of a company we want to look like," he said.

He said the company was trying to diversify, specifically mentioning its joint venture with units of Royal Dutch/Shell and Standard Oil of Indiana for the development of underwater mining techniques, especially for seabed manganese nodules.

Lockheed also has large project-management contracts, including one in Greece for the design and construction of a major aircraft maintenance center and another in Saudi Arabia for the development

of a nationwide air-traffic control system.

Mr. Anderson indicated that Lockheed might also enter into major project-management contracts in Egypt and the Sudan.

Asked about the TriStar program, Mr. Anderson said Lockheed hoped to have orders by the year's end or by the first quarter of 1979 that would allow it to go ahead with development of the Dash-400 version of the L-1011 jetliner. The Dash TriStar would have a capacity of 200-225 persons and would be suited for nonstop transcontinental U.S. routes.

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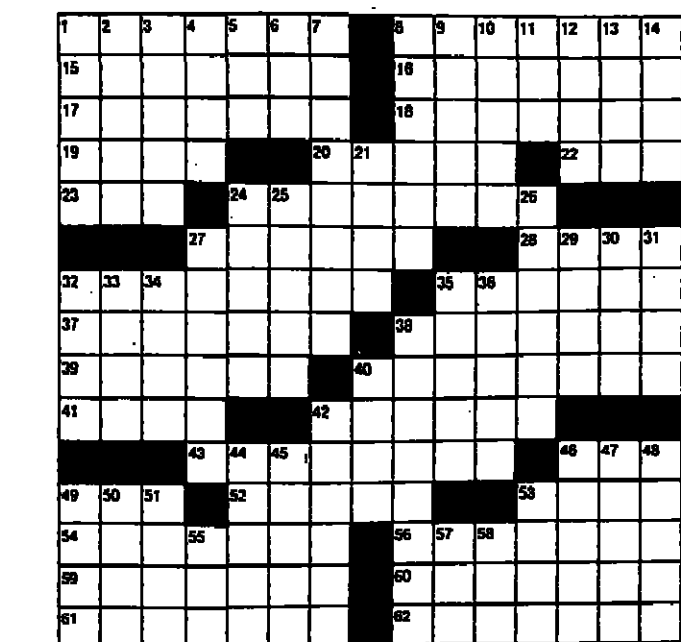
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CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Crans
8 Causes to make an error
15 Lift
16 Free
17 Firmly fastened
18 Nemesis
19 Harm
20 Vine-covered
22 Flamed flood-foiler
23 — Aviv
24 Commonly named
27 Happens again
28 Cheese from overseas
35 Slow, tardy
37 Review or remark
38 Exceeded
39 Illinois city
40 Induce
41 Difficult duty
42 Runabout
43 Most hirsute
44 G.I. Jane
49 Suffix for many sciences
52 Sleep noisily
53 City in the Philippines
- DOWN**
- 1 Montmartre chapeau
2 Martini garnish
3 Author Shute
4 First name of a daredevil
5 Posed
6 Chief Ouray was one
7 Chiroplast
8 Cherokee and Chisholm
9 Whoop-de-do
10 — la Cité, Paris
11 Emile Zola's weapon
12 Adventure tale
13 Customer
14 Freshen
21 Change
24 Begin to prevail
25 Mexican pine
26 Roundabout way
27 Relish-tray item
28 Sills or Sutherland
30 Scored on a handball serve
31 An antonym for abundant
32 Politico
33 Household appliance
34 Standout
35 Outments
36 Assault
37 Part of a full house
40 Feels one's way
44 Brains or beauty
45 Season
46 Emaciate
47 Malarial fevers
48 King of France: 987-996
49 "to laugh": Pinero
50 Pub's cousin
51 Fleecy
53 Bottle or goose follower
55 Actress Aulin
57 Gardner
58 Relatives

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARVE	23	73	Cloudy	MADRID	20	68	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy	MILAN	20	68	Cloudy
ANKARA	26	79	Fair	MONTREAL	23	73	Mist
ATHENS	26	79	Fair	MOSCOW	19	66	Sunny
BEIRUT	24	75	Fair	MOSCOW	19	66	Overcast
BELGRADE	14	57	Fair	MUNICH	14	61	Fair
BERLIN	14	57	Showers	NEW YORK	24	75	Sunny
BRUSSELS	19	66	Fair	NICE	23	73	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	24	75	Fair	OSLO	16	61	Showers
BUDAPEST	-	-	N.A.	PARIS	20	68	Fair
CASABLANCA	25	77	Fair	PRAGUE	13	55	Fair
COPENHAGEN	16	61	Showers	ROME	20	68	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	79	Cloudy	SOFIA	22	72	Fair
DUBLIN	16	63	Fair	STOCKHOLM	15	59	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	54	Overcast	TEHRAN	23	71	Sunny
FLORENCE	26	79	Mist	TEL AVIV	24	75	Fair
FRANKFURT	16	61	Cloudy	TOKYO	24	75	Showers
GENEVA	14	60	Mist	TUNIS	29	84	Cloudy
HELSINKI	19	67	Cloudy	VIENNA	20	68	Fair
ISTANBUL	25	77	Fair	WARSAW	12	54	Showers
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	26	79	Sunny
LISBON	20	68	Cloudy	ZURICH	18	64	Mist
LONDON	20	68	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	21	69	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 7:00 GMT; all others at 12:00 GMT.)

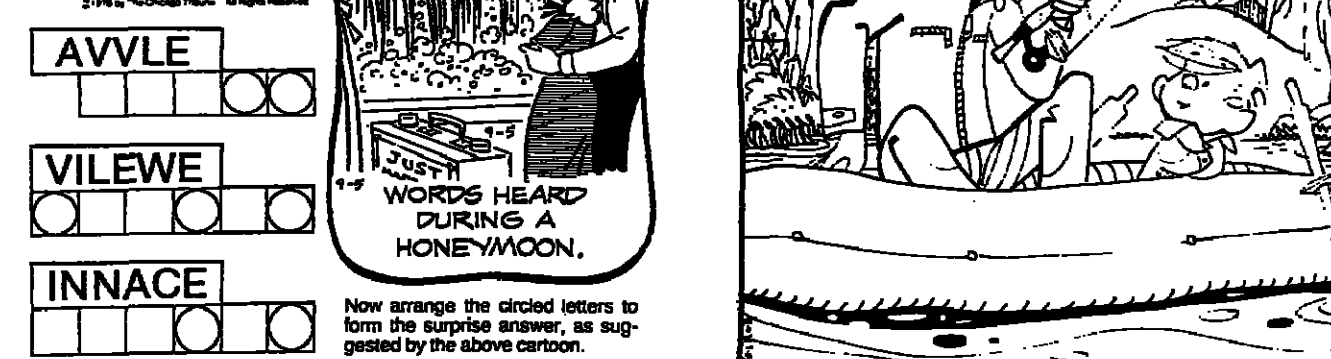
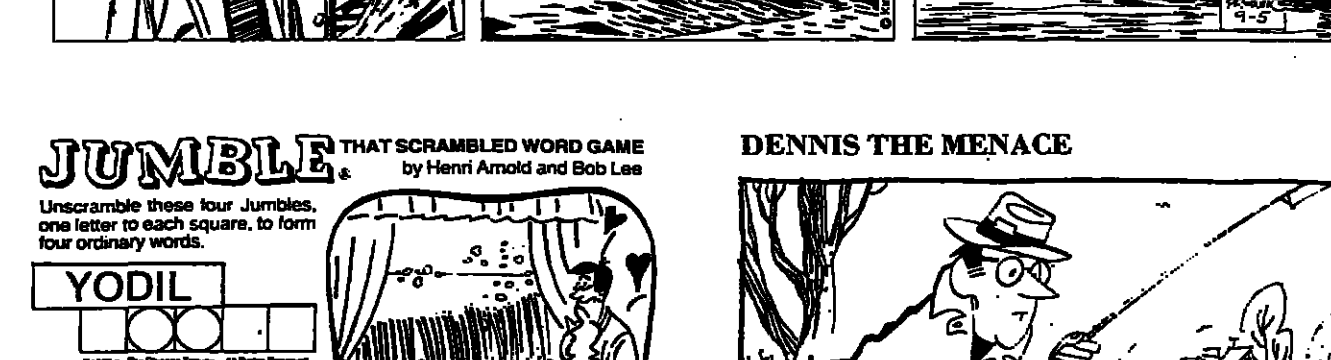
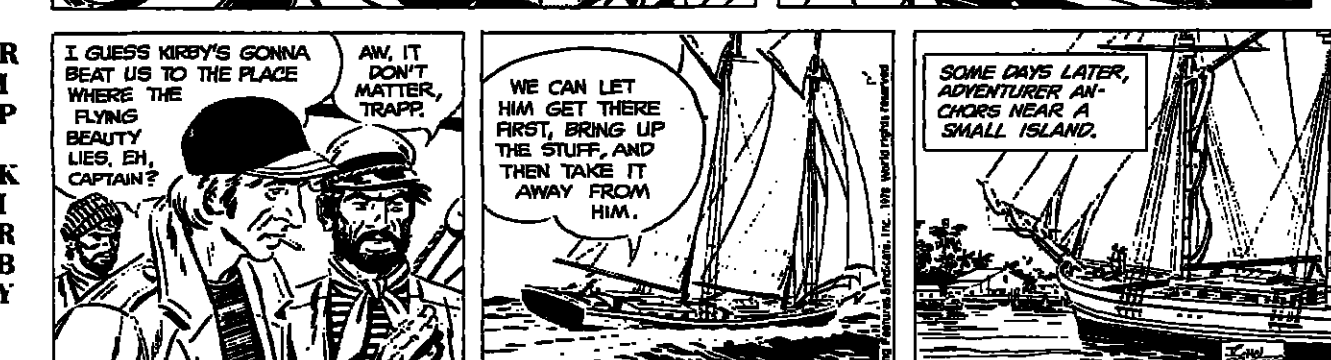
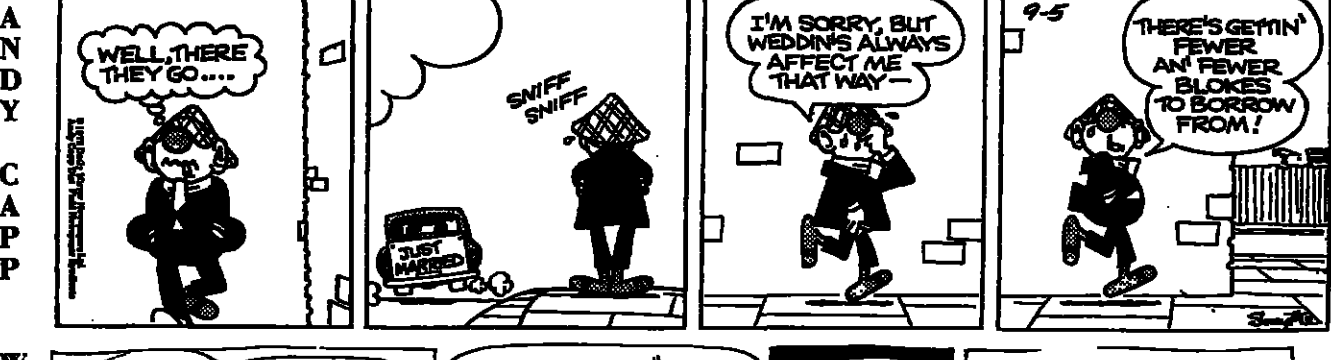
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

September 4, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotations are based on Swiss prices. The following nomenclature symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the (M)—daily; (Q)—weekly; (Y)—monthly; (Q)—quarterly; (Y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(1) Baerbond	SP 712.00	(w) Alexander Fund	\$7.00
(2) Baerbond	SP 680.00	(w) Baerbond	\$7.00
(3) Baerbond	SP 550.43	(w) Baerbond	\$7.00
(4) Baerbond	SP 710.00	(w) Baerbond	\$7.00
BANQUE DE ERNST & CIE.		(w) Baerbond	\$7.00
(1) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(1) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(2) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(2) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(3) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(3) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(4) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(4) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(5) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(5) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(6) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(6) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(7) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(7) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(8) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(8) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(9) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(9) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(10) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(10) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(11) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(11) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(12) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(12) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(13) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(13) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(14) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(14) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
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(20) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(20) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(21) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(21) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(22) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(22) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(23) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(23) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
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(99) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(99) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00
(100) CSF Fund	SP 15.92	(100) Capital Reinforcements	LF 1,401.00



Print answer here: " " (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HAIRY DELVE EXPOSE CROUCH
Answer: "Here's how!"—in the kitchen—RECIPE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

BOOKS

THE RUSSIAN FASCISTS
Tragedy and Farce in Exile, 1925-1945
By John J. Stephan. Harper & Row. 450 pp. \$15.
Reviewed by Abraham Brumberg

IT HAS BECOME something of a habit in recent years to refer to the current Soviet system as "fascist," presumably (and wrongly, in my opinion) to suggest that what was once regarded as an illegitimate child of 19th-century socialist ideas has now reached its ultimate state of degeneration. "The Russian Fascists," however, is not about Russian Communists, but about a handful of emigres—never more than 10,000—who for two decades combined fascist rhetoric and ideology with fierce Russian nationalism in a quixotic crusade against the Soviet regime.

Essentially, John Stephan's book is about two men—Konstantin Vladimirovich Rodzaevsky, and Anastase Andreievich Vonsiatsky. The first, born in Siberia, left his parental home at the age of 18, and made his way to Harbin, Manchuria. Restless, vain, ambitious and vengeful, Rodzaevsky could not have found a more hospitable climate for his activities: Harbin was teeming with Russian emigres, most of whom cordially detested Russia's new rulers.

Rodzaevsky's political ideas were largely visceral: he hated the Jews, he professed to abhor "the chaos and decadence of capitalism and liberalism," no less than communism, and he was drawn to the messianic strands in Russian Orthodoxy. He also admired Mussolini's idea of a "corporate state," but it was primarily the notion of a powerful, authoritarian, regenerated and *judenrein* Russia which he appealed to his would-be followers.

During the 1930s, his Russian Fascist Party (later known as the All-Russian Fascist Party and then as the Russian Fascist Union) gave its members uniforms, newspapers, parades (replete with the Nazi hand-raised salute), songs, a taste of extortionism—as well as a gnawing sense of futility. After the Japanese occupied Manchuria in 1931, Rodzaevsky and his cohorts became little more than the pawns of the Japanese Army and Secret Police, which used them as instruments of control over the entire Russian emigre community. If there had been any doubts that the Russian fascists were dependent on the whims of their Japanese masters, the Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939 put the matter firmly to rest. Rodzaevsky and his party were, of course, shattered to find Germany allied with its arch-enemy—communism and "world-Jewry" (which to the fascists were one and the same thing).

Hitler's attack on Russia in June 1941 seemed, at first, to presage a change in the fortunes of the Harbin fascists, who delighted in the early defeats of the Red Army. What the Russian fascists were loath to recognize, however, was that there was no room in Hitler's plans for a "national Russian state;" the Slavs, like the Jews, were *Untermenschen*. Moreover, as far as most Russian emigres were concerned, Hitler's armies were slaughtering Russians and ravaging their country. The wave of pro-Soviet (that is to say, essentially patriotic) sentiment that swept the Russian emigre communities finally engulfed the *rodzevskists* themselves.

The Soviet blitzkrieg against Japan in August 1945 threw Rodzaevsky into (as he put it) "a spiritual crisis." He wrote an extraordinary letter to Stalin in which he confessed his past mistakes, the biggest of which was his failure to recognize that Stalinism was the ideal embodiment and realization of "our Russian fascism." Ludicrously vain to the end, he offered his ser-

vices to the super-world. The Soviets accepted his offer and a year later after a typical Moscow trial, Rodzaevsky and a number of other emigres were executed in the cellars of the Lubyanka.

The other protagonist of Stephan's book, Anastase Vonsiatsky, had much in common with Rodzaevsky, but also differed from him in several essential respects. While Rodzaevsky was consumed by murky passions, Vonsiatsky was interested largely in showmanship—though, to be sure, of a noxious kind. The son of a czarist colonel, he participated in the Russian civil war, made his way to Paris, where in 1921 a wealthy American divorcee, twice his age, took a fancy to him and married him. Enmeshed in a bucolic estate in Connecticut, and with large numbers of dollars at his disposal, Vonsiatsky gave free rein to his pendants, which ranged from golf and amateur theatricals to politics. Much like his compatriot in Harbin, Vonsiatsky was attracted to the military, nationalist and anti-liberal aspects of fascism; unlike Rodzaevsky, however, he would have no truck with anti-Semitism. As Stephan puts it: "Vonsiatsky paid little attention to dogma... The most important thing was to get the show on the road."

The "show" was the All-Russian Fascist Organization, which Vonsiatsky and a few fellow-emigres founded in 1933. The "organization" was in fact no more than a figment of Vonsiatsky's imagination; it never numbered more than perhaps a few hundred members. But so generous was his doing wife, that Vonsiatsky was able to publish a monthly journal (called "Fashist"), issue electrifying and altogether mendacious claims about the successes of his "disciples" in Russia, and prompt Rodzaevsky to bring him to Harbin to head a unified worldwide Russian fascist party. The honeymoon between the two *voshists* lasted a mere six months. Vonsiatsky, on his Connecticut estate, surrendered himself more and more to his fantasies, giving interviews and staging parties at which he drunkenly declaimed the forthcoming "fascist revolution."

His antics finally led to suspicion, fanned as much by an American anti-Nazi congressman as by a pro-Stalinist hack, Albert E. Kahn, who in a book published in 1942 luridly portrayed Vonsiatsky as a confidant of Goebbels, a consummate Nazi spy and a dedicated ally of the American German Bund. With America engaged in a war against fascism, such charges—however inflated—were bound to fall on fertile soil. In June 1941, Vonsiatsky was tried for espionage. Although the evidence was threadbare and the prosecutor little more than an ambitious (and illiterate) politician, Vonsiatsky was found guilty and sentenced to five years imprisonment. His worst enemy, it seems clear, was his own braggadocio.

Released from prison in 1947, he spent his last years—now a convinced monarchist—in Florida, reminiscing about his past, raising a son (from a common-law marriage to a woman he met shortly after he regained freedom) and occasionally courting the press. He died in 1965.

John Stephan, a professor of history at the University of Hawaii, writes with wit, irony, élan and with a remarkable grasp of the material which he has unearthed from Japanese, German, British and American sources. His book might perhaps be regarded as a splendid example of "mini-history," but its implications are fascinating. Among them are the curious similarities between Stalinism and fascism (including even a Rodzaevsky "three-year plan" to bring about the downfall of the USSR), and the disturbing parallel between the use of nationalist-religious symbols by Russian fascist groups in the 1930s and by various Russian emigre groups today.

Abraham Brumberg, former editor of "Problems of Communism," is now a guest scholar at the Kennan Institute for Higher Russian Studies, Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

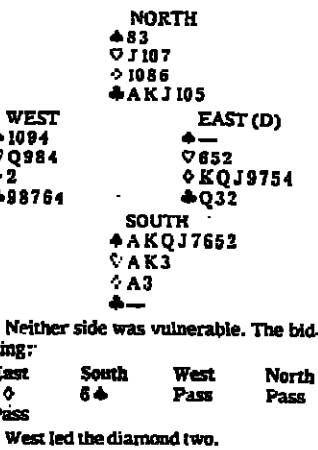
East has opened three diamonds, and South has taken a plunge into six spades as shown on the diagram. He has 11 sure tricks, and hopes that dummy will take care of one loser. North considers bidding seven spades, or even eight, since he has two tricks to go with his partner's 12, but he restrains himself. There is a substantial chance that South is void in clubs, and so it proves.

The diamond deuce is led, a conspicuous singleton, and South wins with the ace. His problem, of course, is to reach *le dummy*, and he should not rely on the faint chance that the heart queen will fall singleton or doubleton.

South would be happy to sacrifice a trick if by doing so he could reach the dummy to score the club winners. This can be done if West has at least two of the three missing spades, likely enough since East is known to have seven diamonds.

So at the second trick, South cashes the spade ace and notes the result. If both opponents follow, the spade deuce will be led. If West has the missing trump, he will be forced to lead a heart or a club, and whichever he chooses South will reach the dummy.

As it happens, East shows out on the first trump lead, and all is plain sailing. The spade king is cashed and the deuce is led, end-playing West as before.



السلامة

Broncos Defeat Raiders, 14-6, Behind Morton

DENVER, Sept. 4 (AP) — Craig Morton passed 5 yards for a touchdown and Otis Armstrong plunged for an insurance score in the closing seconds as the Denver Broncos, getting key interceptions from safeties Bill Thompson and Bernard Jackson, withstood a second-half rally by Oakland to defeat the Raiders, 14-6, yesterday in a National Football League season-opener.

In a rematch between last January's American Conference championship game, the Broncos got the only score in the first half. Following a Raider fumble, Morton lobbed a pass to Haven Moses in the corner of the end zone.

But the Raiders bounced back behind a strong passing attack and moved into Denver territory four times in the second half.

Mann Kicks Two
Errol Mann kicked field goals of 33 and 22 yards to cap two of the Oakland drives, but the Raiders failed to capitalize on the two others.

After moving to the Denver 10-yard line late in the third quarter, the Raiders gave up the ball on Thompson's interception in the end zone. Three straight incomplete passes stalled another Raider thrust midway through the final quarter.

But the Raiders still were in contention until a Ken Stabler pass was tipped by wide receiver Fred Biletnikoff and Jackson made a diving interception near midfield.

From there, the Broncos used hard inside running by rookie fullback Larry Canada to set up Armstrong's 1-yard plunge with 36 seconds left in the game.

Denver beat the Raiders, 20-17, in last year's AFC title game here, but it was the Broncos' first regular season home victory over Oakland since 1962.

Chargers 24, Seahawks 20
At Seattle, Dan Fouts passed twice to rookie wide receiver John Jefferson for touchdowns and defensive tackle Gary Johnson

lumbered 52 yards with an interception for another score to lead the San Diego Chargers to a 24-20 victory over the Seattle Seahawks.

First-round draft pick from Arizona State, with a 29-yard TD pass with 2:24 left in the first period for a 7-6 lead, Fouts' 6-yard pass to the 6-foot-1-inch, 190-pound Jefferson capped a 59-yard, eight-play scoring drive with the second-half kickoff for a 17-13 Charger lead.

Fouts finished with 14 completions in 22 attempts for 186 yards. Johnson, a fourth-year pro from Grambling, virtually sewed up the game when he intercepted a Jim Zorn pass intended for David Sims

out on the clock for the game's final score. Zorn completed 21 of 32 passes for a team record of 329 yards.

Payton Accepts Second-Best Salary
CHICAGO, Sept. 4 (AP) — Walter Payton wants to break all the records O.J. Simpson has set. But one Simpson record Payton won't touch is highest salary.

"The thing is, people want me to beat all O.J.'s records. Beat this," Payton said.

The caller said that the party was "tired of blacks getting things." If party members could not shoot Payton, they would "get any black in the crowd," the police quoted the caller as saying.

The woman who was shot, Donna Fantozzi, 39, is white.

Cowboys Meet the Colts As 11-Point Favorites
IRVING, Texas, Sept. 4 (UPI) — The Dallas Cowboys went after their 14th consecutive season-opening victory tonight against the Baltimore Colts, a team weakened by internal strife and injury.

If the Cowboys triumph as expected — they were 11-point favorites — it would be coach Tom Landry's 150th victory in the National Football League. That would tie him with Steve Owen as the fifth most successful coach in the history of the NFL. Owen compiled a 150-100-17 record in 23 years with the New York Giants.

And a Dallas victory would also leave the New York Jets in the rare position of leading the AFC East.

The Colts were scheduled to start an untested third-year quarterback, Mike Kirkland from the University of Arkansas. He was third string until starter Bert Jones suffered a slight shoulder separation in the Colts' final exhibition game and backup Bill Troup sprained a shoulder.

Mitchell Sent Packing
In the running back position, Don McCauley has moved in to replace Lydell Mitchell, traded to San Diego after charging racial bias by Baltimore management.

"Losing Lydell Mitchell is like losing Tony Dorsett," said Landry. "It's not so much what you run as who you run it with. And Lydell is one of the best around."

In exchange for Mitchell, the Colts obtained Joe Washington, a former Oklahoma star, who was expected to be used as a kick returner against the Cowboys.

Dallas was expecting the Colts to play conservatively on offense because of the lack of experience at quarterback and to rely on their defense to keep them in the game.

Dallas Game Plan
The Cowboys, meanwhile, felt they could throw on the Colts if they produced even a hint of an effective running attack.

Dallas' rushing game was not particularly effective during the exhibition season, but Landry felt that would change once the 16-game grind began.

beat that. Why don't they want me to beat his salary?" That's what Payton was saying last week when he explained why he would not sign a contract with the Chicago Bears.

But Payton relented Saturday, agreeing to terms of a three-year contract that will pay him an estimated \$400,000 this season, \$425,000 next year and \$450,000 in 1980.

Incentive clauses — more money for being rushing champion, most valuable player, etc. — could add as much as \$97,000 a year.

Still Not the Top
But that is still only second best behind Simpson, whose contract reportedly calls for \$733,358 a year — highest in the National Football League.

Payton will earn about 60 percent of what Simpson makes. But there was still a big grin on Payton's face after the agreement was reached. "I got almost everything I wanted or I wouldn't be smiling," he said.

If Payton had not agreed to the contract and had played out his option this year he would have earned about \$66,000 for the season.

Agent Is Wrong
Payton's agent, Rod Holmes, said he met with the Bears' general manager, Jim Finks, last week without progress. Holmes said he was convinced Payton would play out his option.

"I went home and the thing was laying real heavy on my head," Holmes said. "Walter was going to take the biggest gamble of anybody I've ever seen. They (the Bears) were offering him enough money to make him secure for the rest of his life."

"You look up and see guys like Darryl Stingley (the New England wide receiver who was paralyzed by a tackle in an exhibition game). It's a game of contact and Walter's going to be the most shot-at kid in the whole league."

Payton, who came to the Bears out of Jackson State in 1975, led the NFL in rushing last year. Last Nov. 20, he broke Simpson's single game rushing mark of 273 yards by gaining 275 against the Minnesota Vikings. At the age of 23, he became the youngest player ever to be named the NFL's most valuable player.

Shooting Threat
Meanwhile, authorities received a telephone call threatening Payton about 1 1/2 hours before the club's opening game at Soldier Field yesterday. The Bears won, 17-10, with Payton gaining 101 yards and scoring a touchdown.

In an incident that authorities believed was not related, a woman reported that she was hit in the elbow during the game by what hospital authorities said appeared to be a 22-caliber bullet.

A secretary for the Chicago board that operates Soldier Field reported the call by a man who said he was a member of the American White People's Party. The caller said four members of the party would be at the game, armed with rifles and bombs to "get" Payton, the police said.

The caller said that the party was "tired of blacks getting things." If party members could not shoot Payton, they would "get any black in the crowd," the police quoted the caller as saying.

The woman who was shot, Donna Fantozzi, 39, is white.

Transactions
FOOTBALL
National Football League
CHICAGO BEARS—Announced that Walter Payton, running back, has agreed to three-year contract.

OAKLAND RAIDERS—Signed Pete Benenati, running back, to a free-agent contract. Waived Mark Nichols, linebacker.

HOCKEY
World Hockey Association
NEW ENGLAND WHALERS—Signed John MacKenzie, right wing.

Phys Sell Veteran
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4 (UPI) — The last original member of the Philadelphia Flyers, defenseman Joe Watson, has been sold to the Colorado Rockies for an unannounced amount of cash. Watson, 35, is an 11-year veteran of the National Hockey League.

The Younger Generation
NEW YORK, Sept. 4 (AP) — A new generation of American women tennis players is making waves at the U.S. Open tennis championships.

First Virginia Wade, the 33-year-old former Wimbledon champion and the third seed here, was upset yesterday by Lele Forood, an unseeded 21-year-old, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3. Then Chris Evert, whose exploits as a 16-year-old at the U.S. Open seven years ago helped inspire the new generation, had to struggle, 6-1, 7-5, past 17-year-old Caroline Stoll.

"Women's tennis is much more interesting now," said the second-seeded Evert, who is seeking her fourth straight U.S. Open crown. "I'd love to dominate again. If I could put everything else aside, possibly I could dominate again. But I don't know if I'm willing to do that."

King a Precedent
Even if she became completely tennis-oriented again, such teen-age players as Tracy Austin and Pam Shriver might push Evert down the tennis ladder, just as she did to Billie Jean King in the mid-1970s.

Austin, the 15-year-old No. 5 seed, routed Maria Fernandez, 6-1, 6-2, last night. Earlier, Shriver, 16 years old and 16th seeded, overcame Evert's younger sister, Jeanne, 6-2, 7-5, and another

youngster, 19-year-old Stacy Margolin, also moved into the fourth round, shocking sixth-seeded Dianne Fromholtz, 6-2, 7-5.

The men also provided an upset yesterday when Eddie Dibbs, a clay court specialist and the fifth seed, fell victim to the faster, harder Deco II surface and Brian Tescher, 6-2, 5-7, 6-3.

Top-seeded Bjorn Borg rallied for a 4-6, 6-4, 6-2 victory over unseeded Bernie Mitton in the third round, keeping his Grand Slam hopes alive. "I was lucky to survive a match like this," said Borg, again allowing his lucky beard to sprout around the chin.

Also winning third-round matches were Brian Gottfried, the No. 6 seed, 6-3, 6-1, over Dick Stockton, and 12th-seeded Harold Solomon, 6-2, 6-1, over Gianni Oleppio.

But yesterday really belonged to the team of young, eager American girls. It started with Shriver playing center court, while Evert was relegated to the less glamorous grandstand court.

"I guess I was kind of a big shot," Shriver said with a grin. She is perhaps the spokeswoman for the group of youngsters — bold and brash. "When I'm on top of my game, I feel I can be in a match with everybody and beat just about everybody," she said.

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Franco Harris of the Pittsburgh Steelers cracks into the Buffalo Bills' defense for short yardage.

Russians Dominate European Track

From Wire Dispatches

PRAGUE, Sept. 4 — The Soviet Union recaptured the European track and field leadership from East Germany as the 12th European championships ended here yesterday.

The six-day meet finished in bitterly cold weather in Rosicky Stadium, with the Soviet Union gaining 13 gold medals and East Germany 12. Italy and West Germany were next with 4 gold medals each.

The Soviet Union's total of 36 medals overall was regarded as a sign that the Russians are approaching a peak for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. The East Germans won 31 medals overall, largely because of their strength in the field events.

In the last of the championships yesterday, the Soviet Union supplied both the gold and silver medalists in the marathon — Leonid Mosejev and Nikolai Penzin — with Karel Lismon of Belgium third. East Germany's Olympic champion, Waldemar Cierpinski, was fourth.

Although East Germany predictably took the women's 4 x 400-meter relay, the Russians, somewhat surprisingly, finished first in the women's sprint relay.

In the women's 1,500 meters, Giana Romanova finished strong yesterday, the Soviet Union supplied both the gold and silver medalists in the marathon — Leonid Mosejev and Nikolai Penzin — with Karel Lismon of Belgium third. East Germany's Olympic champion, Waldemar Cierpinski, was fourth.

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Hambletonian Won in Record

DU QUOIN, Ill., Sept. 4 (AP) — Speedy Somolli won the Hambletonian Trotting Classic here last weekend by taking the third heat in 1:57 as competitive world trotting marks were set.

Brisco Hanover was second, a length behind, and Florida Pro was third in the decisive heat. Driven by Howard Beissinger, Speedy Somolli won the first heat in 1:55 with Florida Pro moved to second on interference by Brisco Hanover, who was moved to third.

Florida Pro, piloted by George Sholly, took the second heat, also in 1:55 with Speedy Somolli second and Brisco Hanover third.

The 1:55 heats were the fastest ever trotted in a harness race and the accumulated time of the three heats was also a record for the one-mile distance.

The former trotting mark was set in the Hambletonian last year when Green Speed won in successive heats of 1:55 3-5. The all-time trotting mark, which was not in a race but against the clock, was set a year ago in Indianapolis by 4-year-old Nevele Pride in 1:54 3-5.

Coughlan Finishes Strong
Ovett won easily in 3:35.60 and led a sweep for the British Isles. Dave Moorcroft of Britain appeared to have second place tied up, but Eamonn Coughlan of Ireland sprinted past him in the last few strides to take second place in 3:36.60. Moorcroft was third in 3:36.70.

Ovett was Britain's first gold medalist of the meet.

The West Germans led throughout the relay. They had a 10-meter lead on the back straightaway of the second leg, and stayed comfortably in front to win in 3:02, with Poland second and Czechoslovakia third.

The three leaders in the men's 110-meter hurdles were so close that the 45,000 fans had to wait to learn who had won. Photographs made Thomas Munkelt of East Germany the winner in 1:54, with Jan Pusty of Poland second in 1:55 and Arto Bryggare of Finland third in 1:56.

The cold weather persisted for most of the championships, but three world records were broken, all by women. Vilhelmina Barckhaus of the Soviet Union cleared 23 feet 3/4 inches in the long jump. Marita Koch of East Germany clocked 48.94 in the 400 meters and Tatiana Zelenova of the Soviet Union lowered the mark in the recently inaugurated

women's 400 meters hurdles to 54.89.

In addition, Sara Simeoni of Italy equalled her own world high jump record of 6-7 1/4 and Ruth Fuchs, the East German discus star, set a European record of 226-11.

Cook Triumphs, 5 and 4, In U.S. Amateur Golf
By John S. Radosta

PLAINFIELD, N.J., Sept. 4 (NYT) — At age 20, John Cook climbs a hill and when he reaches the crest he sees a new world waiting for him — the U.S. Open, the Masters, the world amateur championship, the Walker Cup and the World Series of Golf. And still more invitations await him.

Cook reached the crest of the hill by winning the 78th U.S. Amateur championship yesterday over the hilly terrain of the Plainfield Country Club. In the scheduled 36-hole final, he defeated Scott Hoch, 22, a senior at Wake Forest University, 5 and 4. Cook had played eight match-play rounds in 13 under par. At one point in the final he was 8 up after 21 holes, but then he let up on Hoch.

Cook, a junior at Ohio State University, has disciplined himself to show no emotion. Even when he sank the winning putt on the 32d green, he did not leap, throw his putter in the air or embrace his caddy. He simply raised his right hand gently and clenched a fist. He kissed his mother, got a big hug from his father, and that was all.

Years of Hard Work
"I blanked out," he said afterward. "All I could think of was that it was finally over. After so many years of hard work, it had paid off."

Cook came into this championship, the third U.S. Amateur he has played, with a distinguished record in college and other amateur competition. He is the Big Ten champion, has been chosen twice on the All-America college team and has won four collegiate titles, including one in Japan. On the amateur circuit, he has won the world junior title at ages 14 and 17, the California and Ohio amateur championships and the Northeast amateur.

Amateur golf these days is dominated by college players, and this championship is a good example. Of the eight golfers in the sixth

round Saturday morning, seven had played for college teams. The four semifinalists were collegians.

Even the staid U.S. Golf Association has had to bend its criteria of amateurism since virtually all important college players today are mercenaries. They attend college on full scholarships and those on full scholarships get free tuition, books, fees, room and board and a small spending allowance.

College golf is the prep school for the professional tour. The competition is rugged, with standards nearly as high as on the pro tour. Par rounds are not always good enough to win.

College players earn their keep because their competition leaves little time for study. There are tournaments through the autumn and spring months. In general, college tournaments run Friday through Sunday. This requires the players to leave campus Wednesday evening, practice all day Thursday and play the three weekend days. That eliminates two days of classes.

Most college players keep their games sharp in the vacation months by traveling the amateur circuit, which is as highly organized as the professional tour. There also are college competitions abroad.

Under the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, a golfer can compete only four years. Those who are serious about graduating may stay on to earn their degrees, but they cannot compete any longer.

The U.S. Amateur has produced such distinguished champions as Bobby Jones (five times), Jack Nicklaus (twice), Arnold Palmer, Jerome Travers, Chick Evans, Francis Ouimet, Jess Sweetser and Gene Littler. Ten amateur champions have also won the U.S. Open, and Chick Evans (1916) and Bobby Jones (1930) won both the same year.

Horton's Homer Deprives Knapp Of Perfect Game

TORONTO, Sept. 4 (AP) — Chris Knapp made one mistake yesterday and it cost him a perfect game: the 24-year-old California Angel right-hander surrendered a leadoff homer to Willie Horton in the second inning. Horton was the only Toronto batter to reach base as the Angels downed the Blue Jays, 3-1, for a sweep of the three-game series.

"I have no regrets about the pitch to Willie," Knapp (14-7). "If we'd lost, 1-0, I'd be upset. But as long as we win, that's all that matters."

Horton hit a 2-2 pitch that Knapp said was "a fast ball, low, and out over the plate. That's the kind of pitch Willie can handle pretty well. Usually I try to pitch him up and in. It was just a mistake on my part."

The Angels scored the winning run in the sixth after a disputed triple by Ron Jackson. He led off with a line drive down the right field line that Toronto rightfielder Otto Velez thought was touched by a fan. Umpire Al Palermo ruled the ball was still in play, and by the time Velez returned it to the infield, Jackson was at third. Brian Downing singled to score Jackson.

Red Sox 11, A's 6
At Boston, Jim Rice drove in four runs with his 37th homer and a single as Boston salvaged the lead in a three-game series with an 11-6 victory

Art Buchwald

The Image Changer

WASHINGTON — On the question of human rights we must not overlook the highly respected Americans who receive large retainers from some of the most repressive regimes in the world. Some are Washington lawyers whose names are household words, and others are American public relations firms who will do anything for a buck.

The other day, at his best, I met with Fish, president of a Washington PR firm.

Fish was in a fine mood. "We've been just got the South American country of Tuna as an account," he told me.

"But isn't Tuna ruled by a ruthless junta that has tortured and jailed thousands of opposition leaders?" I asked.

"That's the image they have now. But after we get our campaign under way, it will be known as the bulwark of anti-Communism in South America."

"How did you get the account?" I asked.

"I went down and made a presentation to General Barracuda myself. I told him his country has a bad image in the United States, mainly because he keeps shooting all the opposition leaders. He said it was an internal matter. But I pointed out to him that the Carter regime is trying to cut off foreign aid to countries that do not respect human rights."

"Did you suggest in your presentation that the junta stop jailing and killing the opposition?"

"Of course not. I would never have gotten the account. What I told him was that he could still do it as long as he has a good public

relations firm in the United States to see that his side of the story is told."

"Did you explain how you'd do that?"

"By taking out ads in The Washington Post, The Washington Star, The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal announcing that the junta was only torturing and shooting the opposition until it could hold free elections."

"He liked that?"

"He thought it was a great idea. I also proposed that we bring senators and congressmen down to Tuna and put them up at the Hotel Trocadero and entertain them for a week at the junta's expense. We'd arrange sightseeing tours for them and military parades, and have them talk to 'peasants' who think that General Barracuda's government is the greatest thing since the invention of white bread."

"You really put a lot of work into your presentation?"

"I suggested that Tuna give scholarships to the leading American universities for the study of South American military coups."

"American universities will take money from anybody," I agreed.

"Was General Barracuda concerned about how much your PR campaign would cost him?"

"No, because he figured he could get American companies that do business with him to ante up most of it. And what he didn't get from them he could just confiscate from the people he was planning to throw into jail."

"Does your conscience bother you for taking on this account?"

"You have to be kidding. This is a real challenge for an American public relations firm. If I can change General Barracuda's image in the United States, we might even get Idi Amin for a client."

"I never thought of that," I admitted. "One more question. Why did you want to see me?"

"Well, one of the things I promised in our presentation was that we'd bring American newspapers down to Tuna, on the cuff, of course, and have them write about what a great tourist spot it is."

"I'd love to go," I told him, "but I've already promised the Herring public relations firm I'd do some puff pieces for them on Cambodia."

Coney Island's Long Slide Downhill

By Lee Lescaze

CONEY ISLAND, N.Y. (WP) — On a busy Sunday 40 years ago, a million people would come here, making this 34-mile stretch of beach, boardwalk and amusement park temporarily the sixth largest city in the nation.

They called Coney Island "The Playground of the World" and nobody snickered, but the world was already passing it by. For Coney Island, it has been a long slide, not as stomach-wrenching or thrilling as the rides in the amusement park, but just as inevitably heading in the same direction — down.

Only a small section of the amusement area still operates. Weeds grow where the Steeplechase Park used to be, and the old wooden roller coaster is a pile of rotting planks. Signs have long since lost letters, paint peels, games, bars and theaters along Surf Avenue are shuttered.

In the era of theme parks, of Walt Disney and all his creations, Coney Island is an ugly duckling. If it had a theme, it would be seediness, or, as a Chamber of Commerce spokesman called it, "honky-tonk." The 300-foot-high roller coaster, which was the tallest in the world, is the tallest bird-feeding station in the world.

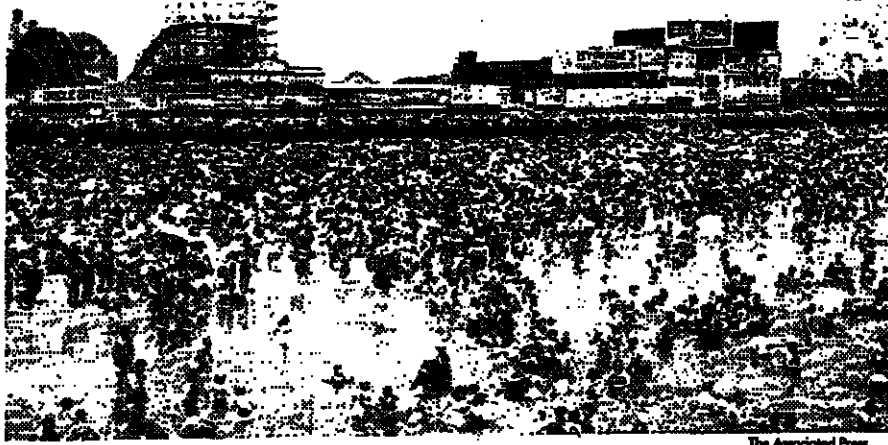
People with money to go elsewhere haven't flocked to Coney Island for years. On a summer Sunday, much of the wide, fine-grained beach that you once had to reach early in the day to capture a good spot is empty. Robert Moses once remarked that people packed the beach so closely that each one took up less space than a coffin. Grave diggers could plant a lot of coffins in the sand today without disturbing a soul.

Coney Island was a fashionable playground when it was difficult for New Yorkers to go to Florida, the Caribbean or California for their vacations. In 1920, the 5-cent-fare subway was extended to Coney Island and the resort gave up its fashionable character and was jammed by people of all incomes. The playground of the World picked up a new nickname — "The Empire of the Nickel."

Charles Lindbergh rode the Cyclone, the fastest of what were four Coney Island roller coasters, and Coney Island quoted him as saying he considered "the Cyclone a greater experience than flying an airplane at top speed."

On a recent Sunday, a couple in black leather and dyed hair (his: white, hers: blue and red) rode the Cyclone's front car again and again, holding their fists aloft.

"Our clientele wouldn't like a theme,"



Crowds at Coney Island in 1967.

said Matthew Kennedy, executive secretary of the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce. "Some only come to ride one ride and stay on it half a day. It's the nature of the beast."

"This place used to be beautiful," said a woman who has worked 47 years at Coney Island. "Now, it's deteriorated and so is its clientele."

When Coney Island was beautiful, Eddie Cantor, Jimmy Durante and Irving Berlin were singing waiters. Jim Jeffries fought Gentleman Jim Corbett for the heavyweight championship. Cary Grant walked around on stilts with a sandwich board advertising the rides, and Al Capone was a bouncer. Angelo Siciliano worked on a his muscled before changing his name to Charles Atlas.

Long before it became the playground of the World, however, Coney Island had a history of sharp dealing and con men. One story even has it that the Canarsie Indians pulled the first fast one when they sold it to the Dutch in 1649. The Dutch had to buy it again from the Nyacks, who really owned it.

The Dutch named it for its large rabbit ("konijn") population; hence Coney in English.

In the late 19th century, one writer described Coney Island as a place for men who dug clams by day and cut throats by night. It was infamous for its three-card monte game.

Three-card monte has returned, along with a dice game operated on makeshift tables along the giant pier. The pier is also now lined with crabbers who turn chicken into crabs. Traps are baited with pieces of raw chicken fresh from their supermarket wrappers.

On a good weekend, a small crowd of John Travolta look-alikes can be found showing off their steps on the Surf Avenue pavement next to the disco bumper cars. Coney Island once had six imitators in the

New York area, but most of them have been replaced by high-rise apartments or shopping centers.

Coney Island honky-tonk ambience is what the new, successful amusement parks are not. They thrive on clean-shaven employees for whom "have a nice day" is a constant refrain.

At Coney Island, close shaving is an elective and genial good wishes are nobody's stock in trade.

Riders on the Spook-a-Rama get their first fright from signs warning them not to touch the bushes passing by them: "Danger. Poison Ivy," the signs say. The Wonder Wheel, a 58-year-old, 150-foot-high monster that gives anyone who thought he was boarding a tame Ferris wheel a nasty surprise, carries two dogs around and around. The dogs are a tradition of the Gams family, which built the Wonder Wheel.

Coney Island today depresses people who knew it long ago as children, not only because it is sleazy, but also because it is unsuccessful. It is easier to see the peeling paint if no people are blocking your view.

But for all the seediness, Kennedy of the Chamber of Commerce said that this summer was Coney Island's best since 1970. After Labor Day weekend, Coney Island will have attracted 16 million visitors, he said.

The reason for this year's upturn is the reverse of the reason for Coney Island's long decline, Kennedy speculated. People don't have as much money as in years past and they aren't going as far afield for their recreation.

The fare is now 50 cents, but the playground of the World and Empire of the Nickel, which among its other achievements made the hot dog famous, is still only a subway ride away from the city.

PEOPLE: Worker Changes Name

For a while, it was a dog's life for Larry Wagner, of Columbus, Ohio, but the law finally caught up with him and sent Lord Russell back to the kennel where he belongs. Wagner, 40, pleaded guilty to a charge of using his dog's name at work so he could collect \$644 in unemployment benefits under his real name. Franklin County Municipal Court Judge William Boydland fined him \$100 and suspended a 60-day workhouse sentence on the condition that Wagner pay back the benefits to the state. Wagner collected the money while he was working for a private bus firm in February. He reversed his dog's name — Lord Russell — and reported to work as Russell Lord.

Oops! That was a nice picture of Peter Ustinov in yesterday's paper. However, we erred in not telling you why it was there except for that cryptic comment about a medal in the caption. For the curious: Ustinov was awarded Jordan's Independence Medal by King Hussein for his work with children. Ustinov is in Jordan working on a film for the United Nations Year of the Child.

In Springfield, Ill., about 300 young people smoked marijuana between the statues of Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas during a rally on the steps of the Capitol to protest U.S. port laws. About 23 members of the Youth International Party were arrested during the rally, which was filmed by plainclothes police who had been informed of the event and had brought videotape equipment to the site. The group arrived at the site at about noon and sat on the steps of the Capitol as the odor of marijuana drifted through the air. Some sprawled on the lawn, which had been dotted with "No Trespassing" signs in anticipation of the event.

State officials said they had asked for a permit to hold the protest, but the requests were denied. Although plainclothes police roamed the site with videotape cameras and state police were posted a few blocks away, the rally continued undisturbed for about three hours. Then local and state police in riot gear moved in and began dispersing the group, removing the Yippies from the steps. A few demonstrators greeted police with taunts and jeers. Several were arrested and

charged with mob action and disorderly conduct. Police said some might be charged with drug violations.

Two gnus which answer to the names of Weather and Sports at the Topeka, Kan., zoo are the proud parents of Bulletin, a baby male gnu weighing about 20 pounds. Zoo Director Gary Clarke said the newest addition to the gnu family was the first born at the Topeka zoo. He said that all three gnus, a species of large African antelope, were in good health. Weather and Sports were born in a zoo at Fort Worth, Texas, and then were moved to their new home in Topeka.

Pennsylvania's outstanding crab, Susquehanna Sam, side-stepped his way to victory in the 31st annual National Hard Crab Derby at Christfield, Md. Susquehanna Sam beat the field with an official time of 30 seconds. The runner-up was Stanley, owned by Rosie Higgins, of Dover, N.H. A native Maryland blue crab named Hillbilly Two placed third. About 347 crabs — a record — entered the annual Governor's Cup crab crawl down an 18-foot ramp drenched with water to cap four days of festivities in this Eastern Shore watermen's community on Chesapeake Bay. Crabs representing 21 states were among the entries.

President Carter has a new car — a silver-gray, four-door Lincoln limousine. A Secret Service spokesman said that the new "security vehicle" was added to the fleet last week. Carter frequently rides in a two-tone tan Lincoln but also, from time to time, in the more traditional black Cadillac and Lincoln in the fleet.

Miss Pennsylvania is interested in parapsychology. Miss Vermont is on a crusade for homosexual rights and Miss Kansas is gearing up to run for the presidency. But they all want to be Miss America. Fifty hopefuls have begun a hectic week of rehearsals, news conferences and briefings in Atlantic City, N.J., to prepare for the annual pageant that will end Sunday night with the selection of America's reigning beauty queen.

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MIDAS MUFFLER SHOP, Paris, Tel:
672-4532, Nice, Tel. 35-3874.

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